



FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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AN OCCASIONAL GROG ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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A COPY of the "Angelus," in the exact size and identical colors of Millet's great painting, will be given to every new subscriber to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. The picture is a reproduction by the chromotypography process in the highest style of French art, and so perfect is the resemblance that only the closest inspection enables one to detect the difference between the copy and the original. This offer of a copy of this masterpiece of modern art and the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for one year for the price of the annual subscription to the latter, is undeniably one of the most liberal ever made by any publication; and we have no doubt that it will be promptly embraced by a multitude of persons in all parts of the Union.

THE next special contribution to the editorial page of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be from the pen of E. F. Riley, a prominent Iowa banker, in reply to General Spinner's recent articles on the silver question. Mr. Riley strongly combats General Spinner's scheme for averting panics by the issue of interest-bearing bonds in exchange for gold or United States notes, these notes to be convertible into United States notes at the will of the holders, with the privilege of re-conversion into bonds, thus making the currency elastic; and his argument undoubtedly represents the views of a very large proportion of the business men and financiers of the West.

HUMOR AT THE BAR.

THE Humor of the Bar would seem to most persons about as barren a subject as the profanity of the pulpit, the murderous propensities of physicians, the impartiality of political editors, or the frivolousness of school-mistresses. No doubt the law is popularly regarded as a dry and unattractive domain, abounding in nothing but musty documents, barbarous phrases, and prosaic subjects. And yet a bare catalogue of some of the commonest subjects of litigation would go far to disabuse the public of the opinion that there is no room or occasion for humor at the Bar. To mitigate the austerities of the law I once wrote a volume on "The Humorous Phases of the Law," and compiled a sort of comic law dictionary entitled, "The Judicial Interpretation of Common Words and Phrases." Glancing for a moment at some of the amusing topics of litigation, we find plenty of fun under the head of nuisances which have become the subject of litigation.

There are nuisances of noise, such as steam-whistles, squealing of pigs, bleating of sheep, howling of dogs, cursing, singing, ten-pins, ringing of bells, playing of pianos, hand-organs and brass bands, gold-beating, trundling of baby-carriages, beating of drums, blowing a horn at a camp-meeting, serenades with horns and pans, blowing of fifes, hammering of anvils, children at school, drunkards in jail. The latest case of this sort was an action in England of nuisance for keeping a noisy gentleman, suffering from softening of the brain, in a house adjoining the plaintiff's, both parties being lodging-house keepers. Disturbance of religious worship sometimes comes under this head, as where some bad boys caught a "cow by the tail, causing her to jump and ring her bell, the boys evidently mistaking the tail for the church-bell rope; so of wearing a pair of false mustaches to church, cracking and eating pecan-nuts, and even singing in a ridiculous manner, although in seriousness. Getting up a crowd in a street by a too attractive window, or by preaching or stump speaking, has been punished as a nuisance. Then there is the nuisance of smell, such as livery-stables, slaughter-houses, laundries, dumping-grounds, glue-factories, graveyards, brick-burning, cattle-yards. The nuisance of fire is illustrated by blacksmiths' shops, keeping gunpowder, and setting off fireworks; also keeping up a fire in a kitchen stove to the detriment of wines in a next-door cellar. There is the nuisance of sight, such as men bathing in public or bay-windows. There is the nuisance of jarring, as by machinery, or trundling a baby-carriage overhead. There is the nuisance to health or safety, as when a man set a nuisance on foot by carrying through the street a child sick of small-pox, or where small boys coast on the streets, or where a liberty-pole was erected. There is the nuisance to property, as where an aeronaut came down accidentally into a vegetable garden, and the crowd rushed in to rescue him. But mere damage to the sensibilities is not regarded as the nuisance of an undertaker's shop next door.

The subject of negligence is also fertile in humor. Under this head come firing at targets; carelessly handling fire-arms; leaving railway turn-tables unlocked so that boys can come to grief by stealing rides thereon, and leaving wells uncovered so that they can tumble in; allowing ice to obstruct the shaft of a mine so that employes may be reaped by the icicle of death; failing to fasten a bust in a public hall, whereby it falls on a spectator; where a maid-servant lets a shutter fall; or a brick falls from a chimney; or an elevator opening is left unguarded; or a man-trap is set; or a trap-door in a theatre stage is left open; or a parent employs a quack physician for his child, or fails to call in a regular one; or a "star" trapeze performer shoots madly from his sphere and injures a spectator; or throwing a lighted "squib" into a crowd.

The animal kingdom in court keeps the lawyers busy. The books are full of cases involving injuries inflicted on the person

or the sensibilities, or on property, by the barking or biting of dogs, goring of bulls, hooking of cows, running away of horses, gnawing of rats, crowing of cocks, scratching of hens, burrowing of rabbits, butting of rams, bleating of sheep, grunting of hogs, and to property rights in these animals and in cats, peacocks, pigeons, deer, foxes, monkeys, canaries, parrots, turkeys, oysters; and the extremes of size are illustrated by bees, and elephants and whales. Space fails us to speak particularly of the greyhound whose tail was cut off by a baggage truck at a railway station, thus injuring him for coursing; of the cow killed by drinking maple syrup left exposed by a neighbor; of the horse which died from cropping the leaves of a yew-tree projecting over a cemetery wall upon the pasture of his owner; of the cow which impaled herself upon a spiked railing in a market-place, or the one which died of indigestion from eating a fragment of a decayed wire boundary fence. It was held this summer in Arkansas that an ordinance making it unlawful to own, keep, or raise bees in the city is void.

The law of Sunday is also frequently amusing. It is not yet definitely settled whether it is a "work of necessity or charity," and therefore lawful, on the Lord's Day, to keep open a barber-shop, or sell cigars, or make a social call, or go a-courting, or sell pigs, or wash a doctor's gig, or attend a spiritual seance, or blow a coach horn, or feed hogs, or harvest dead-ripe wheat or melons, or swap horses, or make a will, or advertise in a newspaper, or draw maple sap, or run steam or horse-cars, or drive a hack, or open public libraries, or drive cattle, or cry newspapers, or enact stage plays, or play ball. These things are considered legal or illegal, according to the various statutes and customs of different communities. Indiana thinks it wicked even to make a church subscription on Sunday, but Michigan and Pennsylvania are not so virtuous. In Massachusetts, some twenty years ago, they sent to prison a poor shoemaker for hoeing a few hills of corn in his back garden about eight o'clock on Sunday morning, and a farmer for gathering some sea-weed on a beach, several miles distant from any house, at ten o'clock on Sunday night.

Nothing can be funnier than the legal decisions concerning articles which are or are not "necessaries" for married women and minor children, for which the credit of the husband or father may be pledged. He we find discussions not only about gowns, head-gear, and jewelry, but about artificial teeth, pipes, tobacco and cigars, live birds, mesmeric visions, college lads' treats, betting-books, fast horses, cologne, canes, cockades, spurs, and lawyers' fees.

Under the title of wagers we find the ancient case of the bet concerning the sex of the Chevalier d'Eon, the more modern ones as to the death or escape of Napoleon, and whether one would pass his examination as attorney, and the recent one where John Hampden bet that the earth is flat. (One of the most eminent advocates who ever lived in this city believed that the earth is flat, so Brudder Jones is not without respectable support.) It has been gravely decided that a horse-race may be a wager, and that a stock-straddle is not.

In England, of late years, the petty contests of ecclesiastics concerning church forms have afforded amusement to all except the disputants. So the Rev. Mr. Wix was proceeded against for indulging in candles. Bending the knee has been regarded as an evasion of the law against kneeling, and war has been made against all sorts of church appointments and clerical millinery, and practices savoring of the "scarlet woman." So we read of reredoses, birettas, wafers, flowers, stuffed doves, blessing candles, tinkling bells, processions, masses, and confessions. Much more fuss is made over these trifles than over matters of doctrine. At this very moment the Archbishop of Canterbury (I believe) is waging war against an "advanced" priest.

In the natural struggle of men for the best evidence of facts, much resort has been made, in recent years, to practical tests or experiments in or out of court. Imitations of manner of singing; comparison of songs by singing or playing them; photographs, models, diagrams; exhibiting babies to show resemblance to their alleged fathers; compelling one to "put his foot in it" by fitting his foot to a footprint, or fitting a shoe to a track, or compelling or allowing one to expose tattoo-marks on his person, or to walk, or speak, or write; shooting into boards or clothes; exhibiting clothing, or skeletons, or dancing dolls, or cheese, or paving-stones, or bricks (as in the Buddensiek case), or horseshoes; playing rival hand-organs; exploding chemicals; picking or opening locks; compelling a witness, on a question of memory, to recite the dialogue of Punch and Judy, or having Vandenhoff, the actor, read aloud an alleged libel; inspecting a horse on which a murdered man was riding to ascertain whether he could have been killed by the prisoner standing on the ground—all these have been allowed, and some of them have sometimes been disallowed. In a case of assault on a girl who testified that the prisoner dragged her over a fence, experiments in lifting girls over that fence were ruled out when offered in defense. The Supreme Court of the United States once had themselves photographed on the Bench in order to test a disputed question in photography.

In the matter of trade-marks or designations also, there has been considerable laughter in the courts. Schiedam Schnapps, Christy's Minstrels, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Meen Fun, Colton Dental Association, Bull's-head Mustard, Bull-dog Bottling Beer, Niggerhair Smoking-tobacco, Albany Beef, and all sorts of cosmetics, patent-medicines, soap, liquors, waters, pills, liniments, hair-restorers, muslins, pens, lard, bells, stove-polish, perfumes, songs, newspapers, novels, have been the subject of litigation and the occasion of riotous fun at the Bar, and of grave humor on the Bench. The courts are very strenuous lest the careless public should be imposed on by names on labels resembling one another. Thus, "Minnie" and "Minnie Dale" on a song; "Hostetter and Smith" and "Hostetter and Smyte" on bitters; "Stephen" and "Stelpen" on ink; and "Royal" and "Loyal," have been held to be too nearly alike; but not so of "Pickle" and "Piccalilly" on pickles; "Macassar" and "Macassarine" on hair-oils; and "Punch" and "Punch and Judy" on newspapers. As to devices, "Star Shirt" and "★ Shirt"; a bell and a bee-hive; a pointer-dog eating out of a porridge-pot and one standing at a point; a red triangle and one with a church on it, have been held to have too close a resemblance to one another; but not so of St. George and the Dragon, and a mounted Amazon killing a scorpion; an elephant and a

lion; two anchors and two pick-axes, on whisky labels; a fat hog and a little lean boar; "140" in a five-pointed star, and "142" in a sunburst.

"De minimis non curat lex" is a favorite maxim of the law which means, the law does not care about trifles. The application of this maxim makes some merriment. In regard to causes of action, as, for example, a hair from Mahomet's beard, a Chinaman's queue, bristles, a drinking-horn, a tobacco-box, a baby's leg, hand or toe, a thumb, a drop of blood, and so on. As a rule the law does not mind bad grammar, or bad spelling, or punctuation, although a Texas court set aside a verdict of "murder in the first degree." But "years" will answer for "ears," "eigen" for "eight," "statue" for "statute," "guilty" and "gilty" for "guilty" ("guilty" will not do), "mansluder" for "manslaughter"; but "breast" will not do for "breast." Names sounding like the right ones are held sufficient, as "McGinnis" for "McGinnis," and "Hutson" for "Hudson," but not "Shakespeare" for "Shakepear," or "Abie" for "Avie." There are scores of these cases of *idem sonans*. One court held that "Fitz Patrick" was not equivalent to "Fitzpatrick," apparently ignorant that "Fitz" is merely a corruption of the French " *fils*," son. The date "18780" was once held to mean "1880." One joker on a murder trial objected to a map of the premises being put in evidence against his client because it was drawn in red ink, and might influence the jury against him, evidently regarding them as bull-headed.

Some irreverent lawyers, unmindful of the adage about "an ill bird," have written accounts of "leading cases" on these subjects in verse. As no one is bound to criminate himself, I refuse to specify any of these authors.

It is thus apparent, I hope, that the law furnishes ample occasion for wit and humor. It now remains to inquire to what extent the occasion has been improved. Volumes have been written to show the wit and humor of the Bar. I do not propose to rehearse the hackneyed instances thus chronicled, nor to do more than to comment on the subject in a general way.

As the occasion generally makes the man, so it may be anticipated that I believe the lawyers are the wittiest and most humorous fellows upon the face of the earth. It does not follow from this, however, that they always exercise their powers in this direction. In fact, they resemble Holmes, the wittiest man in America except Evans, who, after a certain celebrated occasion, "never dared to be as funny as" he could. Wit is a dangerous weapon in courts, at least before juries. At the same time, wit in a discreet advocate is a powerful assistant. Not indispensable, however, for William A. Beach, one of the very greatest of American advocates, had not a particle of it, and always "took himself seriously." So, to a considerable extent, of Charles O'Connor. It will never answer for a lawyer to be funny at the expense of any kind of a woman, nor generally of any witness, for it excites a natural sympathy with the weaker party. Rufus Choate knew the safe bounds of wit, and so did John K. Porter, James T. Brady, and Henry Smith, and so does Joseph H. Choate. Such men never sacrifice their case to a desire for personal display. If a witness is able to take care of himself—like a bright Irishman, for example—counsel may safely indulge in a bout of wits, and even let the witness get the better—it helps him with the jury, who give him credit for magnanimity. The greatest display of this sort ever made in a court of justice was between Guillem and John K. Porter, in which the counsel purposely let the accused overcome him in a colloquy of examination to satisfy the jury that the accused was not a lunatic. This example, however, was not exactly a display of humor, but of acting.

It is also always risky for a lawyer to attempt to be witty before an appellate court. Many judges do not understand jokes, others do not approve them, and none of them may laugh or evince any appreciation of them. This jesting before an audience who will not laugh reminds me of a story Artemus Ward told me, of a conspiracy of college boys who came to hear one of his funny lectures and did not smile even once. It nearly "broke up" Artemus. It takes a bold man to essay humor before our Court of Appeals, for example, although the present judges all understand and do not disapprove jokes in private. Poor men! I should think a witty argument now and then would be a relief to the grave-yard monotony of the ordinary course of proceedings. I am led into this train of thinking by a story told of the late John Ganson, of Buffalo, who narrated it with great glee at his own expense. In an argument before our old Court of Appeals he allowed himself to say, "If that proposition is law, I should agree, with Bumble, that the law is an ass." Not a smile nor a twinkle lighted up the face of a single judge; several looked stupefied, and one or two rather shocked. But when his antagonist replied—a gentleman from a rural "deestriet"—he scathingly rebuked Ganson for his "undignified reference to some country justice of the name of Bumble." Ganson said he gave it up—never joked again in the Court of Appeals. It does indeed require a stretch of the imagination to conceive Denio, or Constock, or Selden tolerating a witticism in court. But to me, one of the greatest joys of life is getting off a jest and having it ignored—in private. I do not say how I should feel about it in court. It is this which lead me, in lecturing before the law school, to persist in one particular jest which for several years no class seemed to appreciate, but finally, when I struck a class who did understand it, I dropped it—*jam satis*.

In their way, lawyers are consummate actors, comic as well as tragic. I have studied and watched their artifices with unceasing interest. I once knew an eminent lawyer who was frequently retained as counsel on trials merely on account of his face, which expressed the emotion necessary to the occasion with wonderful power; he would look virtuous, or sorry, or injured, or indignant, and without a word would thus play an important part. Another had snorted many a witness down and many a cause out of court by a certain contemptuous noise which I believe he must have acquired by studying the walrus tribe. It is said that the celebrated Daniel Cady was wont to produce a profound impression by making assent to the propositions of his associates, and waggling a significant negative to those of his antagonist. When William A. Beach thought in adverse witness too hard a nut for him to crack, he sometimes would dismiss him with a withering look, observing, "I have no questions for you, sir," in a tone that implied, "Depart, thou cursed." I have seen a perfectly fair witness rebuffed under this treatment

and an awful hush come over the gaping audience. Mitchell Sanford produced a tremendous impression on me once, in an address to the jury, by exclaiming, "Thus far may prejudice and oppression come, but here shall their proud waves be stayed," at the same time slapping the rail of the jury-box. This was a touch only practicable where the jury sat in a pen, and the second time I heard Mitchell perform it I was less impressed. Still it no doubt had an effect on the jury unfamiliar with it. Many will recall Henry Smith's various powers as an actor. His manner was frank, or magnanimous, or satirical, or humorous, as the moment required, but was never more effective than when it expressed a pity that his antagonist was not making out a better case. We all know the trick of pretending to have no questions for cross-examination, and just as the witness is going off the stand, suddenly recalling him with, "Oh, yes, I have overlooked one inquiry," and then asking a perfectly fatal question "in a casual, off-hand way." We all know the cross-examiner who pretends indifference and sleepiness, and who almost yawns as he asks two or three vital questions, when he is really on pins and needles of suspense. We all know the polite counsel, the conversational counsel, the jocose counsel; also the cold and awful counsel, and the counsel who implies eternal torments to the other side in his manner. It is a great art to adapt one's manner to that of the witness; to meet him on his own ground, as it were. A most amusing instance of this kind I once saw, where the witness, a retired camp-meeting exhorter, was standing and testifying in "the nasal twang heard at conventicle," and in a sort of godly fervor addressing a long narration to the jury as if they were twelve sinners. The opposing counsel, Martin I. Townsend, instantly seized the situation, and at appropriate intervals gave stricken groans, and exclaimed, *sotto voce*, "Amen, brother!" and when the witness desisted, appeared quite downcast and too penitent to ask any blasphemous questions. This treatment completely broke up the audience, the jury, the bar, and the judge, but the witness evidently was unconscious of the sensation. No cross-examination was necessary.

It is said that lawyers never know when to stop talking. This is a popular error. They always stop when the pay stops. That is the reason I stop now.

Irving Browne

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

THE Philadelphia Times recalls the fact that last year wages were reduced in many industries, and it uses this as an argument against the Administration. It forgets that President Harrison was not inaugurated until March last, that he has been in office less than a year, and that the upsetting of business interests arose almost entirely from the uneasy feeling following the discussion of the Mills tariff reduction measure.

If the Times will turn its eyes to 1890, it will already see the signs of better times. If the Mills Bill had been passed, and Grover Cleveland had been re-elected, no such announcements would have been made as are heard from concerns like the Thompson Iron Company and the Carnegie mills of Pennsylvania, of an increase of wages ranging from ten per cent. to twenty per cent.

This is really the first year of the present Administration. The country has had time to recover from the distractions wrought by the threats of free-traders. Business interests look to Congress not only for the retention of the protective tariff, but for an increase of protective duties wherever American workmen need it.

This confidence in the stability of the protection policy is at the bottom of the business boom, and this will make the year 1890 and the immediately succeeding years probably the most prosperous we have had in a decade. Watch and see.

FARMERS FAVOR PROTECTION.

THE farmers of this country have been misrepresented as opposed to the protective policy. The hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives have shown clearly that the agricultural element feels the need of protection as much as any other class in the community. One of the strongest advocates of protection that has appeared before the committee was a Pennsylvania farmer named Victor E. Piollet. He declared that 35,000 protection Democrats in New York State had voted for General Harrison, and that the President's Message and the Mills Bill defeated Mr. Cleveland.

The representatives of the Chemung Valley Tobacco Growers Association, the New York State Tobacco Growers Association, and the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture urged that greater protection be granted to farmers, and declared that the chief cause of agricultural deterioration in this country was the cheap labor of the Old World, with which the American farmer cannot compete. The rice industry of Georgia, New Orleans, and South Carolina was represented by several prominent gentlemen, one of whom declared that with slave labor the rice-growers were in a position to defy the world, but with free labor it was impossible to compete with the pauper labor of Europe and Asia.

A pet argument of the free-traders is that under the protective policy the value of farm lands in the East, and especially in the New England States, has decreased. When this matter was brought up before the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Flower, a Democratic member of the committee, but not a free-trader, we

believe, suggested that the cause for the depreciation of Eastern farm lands was the greater fertility of Western lands, and the fact that they had been brought into closer competition with Eastern farms by means of low freight rates. A witness who was on the stand admitted that freight rates are not now one-third as high as they were in 1845, and this is the explanation of the depreciation of farm lands. Free-traders who have sought to make it appear differently must have a very faint conception of the common sense of the American people.

No class in the community profits more from the protective principle than the farmer. If our protected industries had not made a home market for farm products the result would have been to compel the farmer to be the consumer of his own produce, or else to seek a market abroad in the face of such obstacles as the expense of shipment and the competition of cheaper farm labor abroad.

As the tariff question is closely studied and generally comprehended by American workers, they will be found still more firmly attached to the protective principle than they were in the last political campaign.

IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL BANKS.

THE silver problem will become all the more perplexing the longer it remains unsolved, and there is very great danger that unless the solution is speedily brought about it may involve a very severe strain upon our national finances and our public credit. Secretary Windom's plan of accepting silver bullion for Treasury notes has met with much favor, and deserves careful consideration. It seems to us that it might be easily perfected so as to be acceptable to both the East and the West.

Another plan, which is intended primarily to provide a new basis for National bank circulation, but which indirectly may help to solve the silver problem, has been prepared by John Jay Knox, a well-known banker of New York. His bill, which Congress will be asked to pass, provides briefly that National banks shall have an authorized circulation not exceeding seventy-five per cent. of their capital stock, that not less than seventy per cent. of the authorized circulation shall be secured by United States bonds at their par value, provided that at the option of each bank one-half of such circulation of seventy per cent. may be secured by deposit in the United States Treasury of gold coin or bullion, or silver bullion, at the current market price, which shall be increased in case of depreciation at the demand of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The bill further provides for a National bank safety fund of \$3,000,000, which is to be opened by crediting to it \$1,500,000 of lost or unredeemed National bank notes, and the same amount of lost or unredeemed United States notes. This fund will be further increased by adding to it the semi-annual tax of one-half of one per cent. upon circulation, and it will be fully adequate for the purposes of a safety fund.

This bill, it will be seen, is of special importance to National banks. It is intended to give a permanent character to their circulation, and relieve them from some hardships under which they now labor. Incidentally, its tendency would be to relieve the silver market, and we see no reason why it should not be passed in connection with Secretary Windom's plan, as neither interferes with the other, and both might be helpful to each other. If the Republican party now in power will solve the silver question, revise the tariff, and secure honest Congressional elections in the South as well as in the North, it will have achieved a record on which it may proudly go before the people in 1892; a record that will guarantee its continuance in power for many years to come.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

ONE suggestion at least, in the message of Governor Hill recently transmitted to the Legislature, will commend itself to thoughtful men, regardless of party affiliations, and that is the one in favor of the improvement of country roads.

The Governor says with truth that our highways in rural districts are, as a general rule, in an unsatisfactory condition, many of them being almost impassable without great difficulty during a large portion of the year, while few are kept in a proper state of repair. He suggests that the State should proceed to construct in every county two highways running in different directions and intersecting each other in the centre of the county, such roads to form a part of a complete general system, those in each county to connect with those in adjoining counties, and to be known everywhere as State roads, constructed carefully and maintained at the expense of the State at large under the direction and supervision of the State engineer or surveyor, or other competent authority to be designated.

Visitors from abroad are simply amazed when they visit our rural districts to find the utter absence of good roads. The State could well afford, with the aid of the several counties, to carry out the Governor's suggestion in favor of constructing macadamized or crushed-stone roads, with proper culverts and bridges, adequate drainage, water-troughs, and sign-posts, so as to compare favorably with the best roads in other countries. Farmers would find the shipment of their products vastly facilitated by such an improvement in highways. More than this, pleasure-driving would become in this country, as it is in other countries, much more common, and we might witness a revival of the old American tavern, much after the style of the English inn; so that the Governor's suggestion is in the line of the material advancement of the people of the State.

Americans are such a busy people, so busy in making money or trying to make it, that there is gross neglect of many of the accomplishments and refinements of life. There is also a neglect of opportunities for material improvement that may not be urgent, but that are evident to every one. A good system of State roads, such as Governor Hill has suggested, would contribute not a little to the pleasure and profit of our rural communities. It would add greatly to the facilities for travel, it would bring the markets nearer to the producer, and, in fact, would be an expenditure of money creditable to the State as well as to the counties and boroughs of the interior.

We trust that the Governor's recommendation in this matter will not be forgotten by the Legislature during the present session.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It looks as if the French commission sent to report as to the prospect of renewing work on the Panama Canal was prepared to make a favorable recommendation. All the dispatches regarding the tour thus far bear evidence that the commission was sent out with instructions to revive interest in the canal project. The hand of De Lesseps has evidently not lost its cunning.

THE verdict of Rector McKay, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the most influential clergymen of that prohibition city, is that prohibition in Council Bluffs has proved a "miserable farce." It has put the county to an enormous amount of trouble and expense in prosecuting liquor-dealers, and all to no purpose. The Rev. Mr. McKay adds that it is as easy to make a drunkard a Christian as a temperance man, and he feels that the churches and church-members should undertake the work of Christianizing first of all, and stop trying to reform men by legislation. This is sound and practical advice from every standpoint.

THE New York Central Railroad, like other great and prosperous railroad organizations, bears the best evidence to the merits of civil-service reform by its promotion of subordinates on their merits. Recently, Mr. J. F. Fairlamb, the first assistant of Auditor Gillett of the Passenger Department, was appointed to succeed the latter, who has accepted the place of Auditor of Disbursements of the Atchison road. The New York Central's management has always been conservative, and this, as much as its unsurpassed natural advantages, its liberal policy, its admirable train service and splendid equipment, has made it so popular and successful.

THE death of one of New York's notable women, Mrs. Laura Virginia Webb, the widow of James Watson Webb, one of the oldest editors in America, was recently announced. She was a native of this city, was the daughter of Jacob Cram, and was a direct descendant of one of the earliest settlers in New Hampshire. Her father was the classmate of Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass at Exeter Academy, and was one of the merchant princes of New York. Since his death Mrs. Webb had secluded herself in great part from society. She was highly gifted intellectually, and spent many years in travel in Europe as a student of literature and history. She was the mother of Dr. William Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and of H. Walter Webb, the wide-awake assistant of the president of the New York Central Railroad. Another son is a well-known lawyer, and a fourth a painter in this city.

At a recent meeting of the Johnstown Flood Relief Commission, it was revealed that the number estimated to have been drowned in the Conemaugh Valley flood was only 2,280 persons. One thousand six hundred and seventy-five bodies were recovered, of which but 1,021 were identified. Seven hundred and forty-one unclaimed bodies were buried in Grand View Cemetery. The total of all the contributions received by the Relief Committee reached the enormous sum of \$2,902,072.68, of which \$2,430,393.69 were expended at Johnstown, and \$232,264.45 in other parts of Pennsylvania. The small remaining balance was used for general expenses, payments to orphans, and so on. There is still on hand \$236,974.05, of which \$40,000 will be spent for the erection of a hospital in Johnstown, \$5,000 for hospital purposes in Williamsport, and \$115,000 in trust to provide an annuity of \$50 each for 322 orphan children of Johnstown until they shall have reached the age of sixteen years. The Johnstown disaster was one of the most terrible of its kind on record, but it developed the generosity of the American people to a surprising degree.

Not long since, Mr. Edgerton, who was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by President Cleveland, said in an interview that when his resignation was asked by Mr. Cleveland he was told that his place was wanted for some one else, and when he refused to resign he was threatened with removal, and was finally removed. This remarkable conduct of a civil-service reformer like Mr. Cleveland toward a Civil Service Commissioner has, we believe, never been apologized for nor explained. And now comes the Albany Times, a Democratic newspaper, with the charge that Mr. Cleveland, in 1884, just previous to election, was privy to the fact that vast sums of money were used in this city to elect him, and that he personally exhorted the rich men of the party, such as Roswell P. Flower, William C. Whitney, Frank Jones, the New Hampshire brewer, William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and George Ehret, the New York brewer, to go to Albany and pledge large sums of money for use at the election. These are two serious charges against Mr. Cleveland, made more serious by his constant posing in the attitude of an ultra-reformer and a man above the ordinary methods of Democratic partisans. What has he to say in reply?

THE announcement, sudden and unexpected as it was, of the death of Walker Blaine at Washington was a shock to his many friends. Walker Blaine was the eldest son of the family, and the best known of them all, by reason of his prominence in public life. He was a graduate of Yale and of the Columbia Law School, and was a lawyer of decided ability. When his father was appointed Secretary of State by President Garfield, he was Third Assistant Secretary of State, and during the present Administration he had held the important place of Commissioner of Claims. He bore a striking resemblance to his father, both in outward appearance and mental development. Like his father, he was patient and affable, with a winsome manner and a charm about his conversation that won the admiration of all who came in contact with him. Had he lived, before him lay a pathway of honor and a career of extended usefulness, though he never manifested any decided passion for official preferment. He had for years borne many of the burdens of office that would otherwise have fallen upon his father, and his loss is therefore all the more severely felt. Secretary Blaine and all the surviving members of the family have the profound sympathy of the American people in their great bereavement.

MRS. ELLIS WAINWRIGHT.

MRS. ELLIS WAINWRIGHT is considered by many persons the most beautiful woman in St. Louis, and is also one of the social lights of the city. As her husband is a very rich man, her loveliness is enhanced by exquisite French costumes, whose perfect cut accentuates the finely molded lines of her figure, and by rich jewels of every description. She is still quite young—possibly not over twenty-six years of age—and is the happy wife of Mr. Ellis Wainwright, one of the wealthiest brewers in St. Louis.

Mrs. Wainwright is rather tall, with a queenly carriage and somewhat haughty manners. Her nose is small, straight, and perfectly chiseled, and her complexion a delicate pink and white. Her deeply fringed hazel eyes shine like brilliants beneath the finely marked eyebrows, and her hair almost matches the color of her eyes. In fact, Mrs. Wainwright is so strikingly handsome that no stranger would pass her on the street or in a ball-room without turning to take a second look. She and her husband form part of a gay coterie of young married people among the *haute volée* of the city, who are seen at all the most modish entertainments.

Last spring Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright took possession of their new and elegant home on Delmar Avenue, one of the most fashionable locations in the city. The house is built in the early English style of architecture, of rough-hewn brown-stone and granite. Here they entertain their friends in regal style, amid rich surroundings, their home being adorned with fine paintings and rare and costly decorations of every sort. On last Christmas Day an elegant afternoon reception was given by Mrs. Wainwright, in compliment to her two pretty young friends, Miss Maria Hopkins and Miss Clara Sherwood. The interior, hung with fine silken draperies of Oriental manufacture, was transfigured by the radiance of silver lamps and myriads of tapers, enshrined in garlands of roses, while Christmas decorations, wreaths of club-pine mingled



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—IV. MRS. ELLIS WAINWRIGHT, OF ST. LOUIS.—PHOTO BY GUERIN.

with the red berries and polished leaves of the holly and the velvety crimson petals of the poinsettia blossom, ornamented every room in the house. In the large open fireplace of the square mediaeval hall sat a beautiful boy, on the unlighted logs, as if just descended from the heights above. He was dressed as Kris Kringle, and, from a sack at his side, gave to each of the guests, as they entered, a pretty souvenir of some kind, such as a *bonbonnière*, a tiny vase, a scarf-pin, a *mouchoir* case, etc. The flower of St. Louis society was invited, and gentlemen as well as ladies were present. Through the rooms, brilliant with lights and perfumed with the hundreds of flowers, the fair *châtelaine*, *en grande tenue*, moved like a beautiful picture, in a Paris gown of opalescent brocade with graceful demitrain, the low-cut bodice trimmed with a *parement* of opaline crystals and foamy white lace. About her snowy throat she wore a necklace of fine pearls, clasped with diamonds.

FOX INDIANS SELL THEIR LANDS.

THE Fox Indians, who have recently, after much "talk," disposed of their immense possessions, 1,000,000 acres, in the State of Iowa, to the Government, are a part of the Fox and Sac tribes of Indians who are located near Tama City, in the above-named State. The remainder of the tribe are located in the Indian Territory. This band of Foxes, preferring to remain in Iowa, did not go to the Indian Territory with the rest. The head chief, whose name is On-na-wat ("Can't do it"), came with a delegation to Washington to claim a fair division of the money which was granted to them by the United States Government in its treaty with them in 1854, and which they claim they have never had. The names of the delegation are Sha-wan, or "South Wind," he being their interpreter; On-na-wat ("Can't do it"), Pash-a-tu-nie ("Bear Scratching Tree"), Wa-pa-lu-ca ("Shining River"), Os-shu-ton ("Wind



Os-shu-ton (Winding Stream).

Pash-a-tu-nie (Bear Scratching Tree).

Sha-wan (South Wind).

Chief On-na-wat (Can't do it).

Wa-pa-lu-ca (Shining River).

THE FOX INDIANS, CHIEF AND BRAVES, WHO HAVE SOLD ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND IN IOWA TO THE UNITED STATES.

PHOTO BY C. M. BELL.

Foreign Objects and Events Illustrated.—[SEE PAGE 462.]



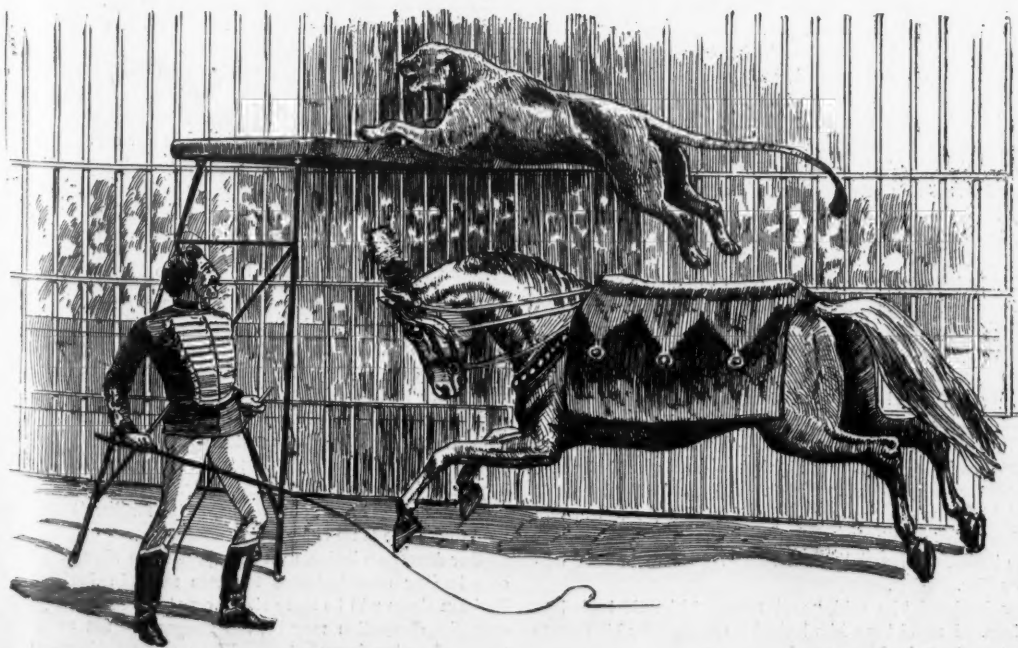
SIGRID ARNOLDSON, THE FAMOUS SWEDISH SINGER.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—THE BALANCING ROCK OF TANDIL.



TENT-BARRACKS FOR INFLUENZA PATIENTS IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOSPITAL BEAUJON, PARIS.



A TRAINED LION PERFORMING EQUESTRIAN FEATS AT COVENT GARDEN CIRCUS, LONDON.



DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVELING IN RUSSIA.

ing Stream"). They were in charge of Captain George W. Keith.

While located in Iowa they have occupied their time in hunting and farming. From April to November in each year they farmed their lands in their rude way. About the 1st of November they started out trapping and hunting, and remained away on this sport until April, when they returned to look after their farming lands, seeding crops, etc.

NEILA SEN.

By J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER X.—(CONTINUED.)



WHEN Neila reached her apartment, after the boorish indignity put upon her in the dining-room by Mr. Clutchley's friend, her eyes were blazing and her bosom heaving with just indignation. So great was her excitement that all her little figure trembled and she breathed with difficulty. Never before had she been so insulted.

"I will tell Mr. Clutchley of it tomorrow morning," she said to herself, "and if that base man is ever again allowed to enter my presence here, I shall immediately go back to the hotel."

The poor girl had not yet discovered that she was a prisoner.

But ere long she said to herself: "Ah! I am wrong in giving way to anger; in permitting myself to be so disturbed. Let me be calm again."

Sitting down, with her open palms crossed upon her breast, she murmured slowly, in a low, steady voice, the invocation:

"Om mani padme hum."

This she repeated a number of times, reverently, in a tone scarcely louder than a whisper. When at length her utterance ceased her countenance had resumed its wonted serenity; the dainty little hand that she held out before her trembled no longer—she was calm. Orientalists, surprisingly capable of translating words without interpreting them, say that those syllables are simply the meaningless ejaculation, "Oh, the jewel in the lotus;" but the wise know what are symbolized by the "jewel" and the "lotus," and ascribe strange potencies to the invocation, governed in their manifestation by the manner of its utterance.

Two rooms had been assigned for Neila's occupancy, a sitting-room and a bed-chamber, each of good size, comfortably and tastefully furnished. Retiring to the latter, when she felt that she had regained her accustomed placidity, she changed the dress she had worn at dinner for a more Indian garb, better suited for comfort, on a warm evening, in the privacy of her own apartments. When she emerged again her loosened hair fell in ebon waves down her back below her waist, and lay in graceful tangles upon her shoulders; the toes of her exquisitely-formed little bare feet were thrust into diminutive golden slippers; a loose garment of diaphanous Indian muslin enveloped but only half-concealed the delicate and charming lines of her girlish form, and over this lay a shapeless robe of white wool, slightly heavier than the muslin, open in front and with wide, flowing sleeves.

Turning up the flame of the drop-light upon her table, she seated herself with a book in her hand, to read. The light, restricted and reflected by a heavy porcelain shade, illuminated strongly the page beneath it, but was dim in the greater part of the room beyond the circle of that reflection.

She had read a long time, until she was weary, beginning to yawn and thinking lazily of going to bed, when suddenly she became aware that she was not alone. Some person had noiselessly entered the room, behind her. Springing from her chair and gathering the folds of the woolen robe closely about her, she bent forward, trying to pierce with her gaze the obscurity where she felt the intruder was. But the brightness of the light in which she had been reading left her almost blinded for the moment, so that she could only vaguely make out a strange shape among the shadows.

"Who is there? Who are you?" she cried, in a loud, firm voice.

A man replied:

"Don't make a noise, my dear. There's no occasion for alarm. Old Clutchley is asleep, and I've just come up to see you."

And as he spoke, Mr. Sibley strode out into the light, confronting her.

She retreated a step only before his advance, demanding:

"What do you want here?"

"Why, as I've told you already, I just came up to make you a social call. There's nothing strange in a fellow coming to see a pretty girl, is there? And you look pretty enough to eat when you're got up in that style."

While speaking he kept edging nearer and nearer to her, until she was almost within his grasp. By a quick movement she placed a great rocking-chair as a barrier before him, and in a voice vibrant with indignation, but without a quaver of fear, replied:

"Your presence here is an insult, sir. Leave my room, at once."

"Oh, come. Don't make a fuss. Give me a kiss, yellow-bird."

Spurning out of the way the chair that her little hands were too weak to hold against him, he jumped forward and threw his arms about her. She shrieked and resisted, as well as she was able to, his attempts to kiss her, but was practically powerless against his strength. In that moment of triumph, however, Mr. Sibley suddenly felt his throat clutched, seemingly by a hand of steel, with a grip that made his tongue protrude, his eyeballs start from their sockets, and the world turn black before him. Then he was dimly conscious of receiving terrific, smashing blows upon his face and right temple, he did not know how many, after which he was for a time oblivious of everything. As he was hurled to the floor his body struck a light toilet-table, overthrowing it with a great crash of glass and china that echoed all through the house.

Neila, freed from the ruffian's grasp at the instant in which

that mighty hand closed upon his neck, staggered back and looked with amazement upon a new figure that had so opportunely appeared upon the scene—that of a roughly-clad man, of Herculean proportions, and past middle age. His grizzled hair was cropped short, and his broad, square jaws were cleanly shaved. The process of the execution that he wrought upon Mr. Sibley was so rapid that she hardly realized what was happening before her, until he stood still, frowning down upon the carcass-looking thing at his feet, with an expression upon his face as if he doubted whether he should not finish the job by stamping the foul life out of the creature.

Before he had made up his mind to do that good deed, a shrill voice at the door cried, in a tone of amazed and angry recognition:

"Nathan Parker! The convict!"

The voice was Mr. Clutchley's.

"Yes," retorted the man, turning upon him; "Nathan Parker, you old scoundrel; free at last, and in the humor to advise you to keep a civil tongue in your head."

"Don't talk to me that way, you impudent felon," shrieked the old man, in accents of fury, "with the smell of the State prison on you yet."

"You lie. I've had a bath and put on clean clothes since I came down this morning from Sing Sing," rejoined the ex-convict with a sort of savage, insolent humor. But the next instant his mood seemed changed to one of dangerous seriousness, as he continued: "Yes; I have come down from prison, where you should have been and not me, for I was innocent and you were guilty; and you know it. And I have come down to get even with you."

"I'll have you back there within a week," yelled Mr. Clutchley.

"If I ever go back, it will be for wringing your neck," responded the giant.

A cry of alarm from Neila interrupted the dialogue, which was rapidly approaching the danger-line. She had seen the wretch on the floor, who had recovered his senses, drawing a knife from his breast. Nathan Parker's eye caught the gleam of the blade almost at the same instant, and with a movement quick as light he launched out his right foot, dealing Sibley a terrible kick on the side of the head that dropped him senseless again, as the knife flew from his unnerved hand across the room.

With two steps Parker reached it and picked it up. At sight of the weapon in his hand Clutchley uttered a howl of terror and fled precipitately down-stairs to his room, where he locked himself in securely.

"I suppose I might as well take this thing away," remarked Parker, coolly, to Neila, and indicating Sibley as the "thing" by a gesture.

"Oh, if you please, sir. I would feel so much obliged," replied the girl, tremulously; for, notwithstanding the noble service he had done her, she could not help feeling afraid of him, he seemed to her so very big and terribly fearful.

With one hand the powerful fellow clutched the "thing" by its collar and dragged it out into the hall and away. She heard its feet thump on each step of the stairs as the giant indifferently towed it after him. Then she looked out of her window and saw it pulled along to the gate and there slung out into the road. The idea that it might be dead did not occur to her until an hour afterward, and then the horror of that possibility kept her awake the rest of the night. But before she left her window she saw Parker come back from the gate and enter the house.

"Brave fellow!" she exclaimed to herself. "I will try to thank him to-morrow; but what words can ever express the debt of gratitude I owe to him."

CHAPTER XI.

NEILA did not have, the next morning or within a long time thereafter, the opportunity that she had hoped for—to thank stout Nathan Parker. He had remained in the house all that night, in defiance of Mr. Clutchley's well understood objections, and in the morning declared himself, in a loud voice, outside the locked door of that gentleman's sitting-room:

"I know you are in there and can hear me, for I have heard you moving about, you scoundrel," he said, "and I mean that you shall hear me, whether you dare to open that door or not. I stayed in your house last night because, not having seen my wife for several years, I had a good deal to talk about with her. But I shall not tax your hospitality again. I'm going away now—going to hunt up the evidence to send you where I came from yesterday. It may take me some time, but I'm tough, have learned to wait, and I'll get you yet. Meanwhile, if any harm comes to that little girl up-stairs, I'll hunt you up and break your back, so help me God! and don't you make any mistake about it."

When Mr. Clutchley was assured that the coast was clear and ventured out, an hour later, he was still pale and his hand shook so that it spilled his coffee. He did not much fear that Parker would find any such evidence as he hoped for, as the Clutchley tracks were well covered; but he did dread the man's violence, for, as he well knew, the ex-convict was an injured, desperate, and dangerous man. It made him shudder to think how Sibley had been handled. Just a little of such manhandling, he reflected, would have finished him. By the way, he wondered how and when had Sibley pulled himself together and got away. He must have done so, or his corpse would have been found by this time and created an excitement in the street. And, thinking of Sibley, he asked himself whether, since he could not be used as intended, he had not better be allowed to redeem his note and go free. No, he concluded, after due deliberation, a thousand dollars was not a very high price for a man, body and soul—even for such a one as Sibley. He could afford to wait and hold him a while, anyway. Pinching him for the money would always be practicable.

Before he left the house he took some satisfaction out of bullying poor Mrs. Parker.

"Your husband," he said, "will soon get himself back into State prison. I could have him locked up at once for his threats to me, but prefer to let him go and do worse. The mere temporary episode of his being at liberty a few days does not change your position at all. You will go right along as before, not hav-

ing him come about here at all, and taking very good care to obey my instructions in everything, particularly in keeping Miss Sen safely and bluffing off anybody who comes nosing about here. That is what you will do unless you have a desire that your boy and his employers shall know that he is a convict's son."

That threat never failed to compel her implicit obedience. She believed that the knowledge of that shameful secret would ruin the lad in the estimation of his employers and break his spirit utterly with the sense of degradation. He had been taught that his father had been lost at sea, and she would have sacrificed her right hand rather than that he should know the truth. Such was the influence that Clutchley had over her that it was several days before Neila could draw anything from her concerning the strange appearance and disappearance of her husband. "He came and went away, and perhaps might never come again," was all she would say on the subject. But one day some little kind act or sympathetic words of the girl touched the heart of the poor, lonely old woman, and she told all her sad story.

"Sixteen years ago," she said, "Nathan was foreman in a big machine works, doing well, and we were happy. My boy was a baby then. The company that employed Nathan got into difficulties, and Mr. Clutchley was appointed receiver. At that time my husband had got to be superintendent. Mr. Clutchley undertook to run the works, and meant to do it dishonestly, which he did until Nathan found it out and threatened to expose him. To prevent him doing so, and put him out of the way, Mr. Clutchley made a false charge of stealing against him, had men to swear falsely for him, and my poor, innocent husband, who was as honest as the day is long, and never stole anything in all his life, was sent to the State prison for seven years. He served his time, and when he came out, being a violent man and knowing how he had been wronged, he undertook, the first day he was free, to kill Mr. Clutchley, as he had sworn he would. I don't know how it happened, but they said it was a miracle he didn't do it. Anyway, Mr. Clutchley was not much hurt, and Nathan was arrested again, on a worse charge than the one before. His lawyer made such a strong plea for mercy, on account of me and our little boy, that Nathan might have got off with a light sentence if Mr. Clutchley had not come forward and said how he was more sorry for us than anybody else, and, for all my husband had tried to kill him, he would give a home to the boy and me. Even I thought he meant it in kindness, for I didn't know him then. But it had the effect he intended it should. It turned the public sentiment all against my poor husband, and he got a sentence of ten years. That cruel and unjust sentence took away from him the best years of his life, broke my heart, and made me what I have been ever since—Mr. Clutchley's slave. I have been his housekeeper, without wages, all these years. I was afraid to go away because he threatened that if I did he would have me pointed at everywhere as 'the convict's wife,' and my boy branded as 'the felon's brat.' Of late years, since the boy has been put away as an apprentice to learn the brass-finishing trade, he has scared me with the fear of exposing to him his father's disgrace. Oh! you have no idea what a wretchedly unhappy woman I am."

"Why!" exclaimed Neila, indignantly, "this man Clutchley must be a monster! I shall not remain under his roof another day."

"Ah! my poor dear, you can't help yourself. He has got you locked up here just as if you were in a jail, and the worst of it is, he has the law on his side for it."

"You do not mean, literally, that I am locked in here?"

"Yes, you are, deary. We both are. Since Nathan was here the gates are never opened except by Mr. Clutchley, who carries the keys in his pocket, and the mastiff is turned loose in the grounds every night."

"In view of these revelations of his character I am tempted to believe that that man Sibley's frequent visits here, and his audacious assault upon me, were planned between them for my ruin."

"I haven't a doubt of it, deary."

"Oh! but this is horrible. I must get away from this place. I will write a letter to a friend who will help me. You shall get it out for me, somehow."

"I will if you say so," whimpered the old woman, "though he made me swear that I wouldn't, and— Oh, Lord! he will ruin my boy if he finds it out."

Neila was silent for some minutes. When she spoke again her face, though very pale, had a look of high resolve, and her voice was firm.

"No," she said, "you shall not violate your oath for me. I will remain and give no sign that I know aught. Infinite justice is over all. Nothing can happen to me but through it, and it will not fail, though it may tarry long."

From that time on she saw as little as possible of Mr. Clutchley, and sometimes two, or even three, days would pass without their meeting; but he never failed to assure himself, morning and evening, that his captive bird was in her cage.

(To be continued.)

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

"It is a peculiar fact," remarked a prominent importer and manufacturer of ladies' shoes, "that rarely when a lady's costume, no matter how elegant, is described is there any mention given to her shoes, which should be always such an important factor in the wardrobe." And, in truth, when anywhere from eight to fifteen dollars will be expended upon foot-gear, 'tis a pity that it should pass by unnoticed. Dress shoes never were more elaborate, and one ought to be readily excused for boldness in putting her best foot forward, and when her dainty feet "like little mice creep in and out," she may be forgiven the consciousness that there is no chance for criticism.

Our American ladies, as a rule, prefer the shoes made by our own leading manufacturers to those made in Paris, and while Parisian shoes will be more richly ornate in embroidery, or whatever the decoration may be, the shapes are not as graceful as those of native manufacture, and so our prominent dealers go abroad for novelties in ideas and apply them to American lasts.

There are some eccentric styles reported from Paris, which

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Publis
The toilette to wear style, at The illu foot of medium sensible heeled Louis X mood tip
The called the kid, or Louis shoes should n and the
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The val Bess, who but cloth, presented pleased her ward.
POLO of many for a time, and admirer a recent ma Haven (con ences of the the "rushes there were team, curri The score v tory to the l
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WE give of rail cent heavy s completely s ineffectually the Cumber feet deep, an was six feet. On the Co was complet

are too absurd to ever become popular with sensible people, in the way of metal heels in rococo, and exaggerated toes which may be said to resemble an hour-glass in shape. The designers evidently are seeking to vie with the fashion in the early part of the fifteenth century, when the toes of shoes sported by knights and nobles were so long and narrow that they were of necessity chained up to the knees. *Suede* for either slippers or ties has fallen from grace, and fine *glacé* kid with patent-leather trimmings is much more elegant. Black-satin boots, fastening with real jet buttons, or with those of antique chiseled silver, are made to order for dinner and reception costumes, and black-satin slippers, cut low, and entirely plain, are for evening wear at home. A pair of carriage-boots, to be drawn over the house-shoes, are made of fine cloth and fur-lined, and tied upon the instep with three bows of ribbon.



LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOES.

Published by permission of F. O'Neill, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.

The first of this group of fashionable shoes is the "Gondola" toilette slipper, which is the most comfortable shape imaginable to wear in the boudoir. It has a turned-up toe, in true Oriental style, and is made in red or various shades of brown morocco. The illustration below this shows a very stylish English walking-boot of French calf, with kid uppers and brogan foxing, and a medium heel; a very comfortable shape for constant wear. No sensible woman nowadays pretends to do any walking in French-heeled shoes, but there are dress boots for carriage wear with Louis XV. heels, French kid or patent-leather foxing, and diamond tips, which are extremely stylish.

The third of the illustrations in the group is a dancing-shoe, called the "Sultana" sandal. It may be made of brocade, fine kid, or satin, and laced with silk, gold, or silver braid. It has a Louis XV. heel, or a medium heel may be substituted. Dancing-shoes should always be high, to support the ankles, and slippers should never be worn, as the strain on the muscles is too great, and the results are apt to be serious.

The slipper illustrated is of the most fashionable shape, and is generally made to match the gown which it accompanies. It has a pointed toe, Louis XV. heel, and is made in brocade, satin, kid, and the most expensive of all, cloth-of-gold or silver. The toe is beautifully beaded, and a ruched bow of gauze or lace is placed upon the instep. If it is to accompany a tulle gown the slipper is made of satin and the rosette of the tulle. Frequently paste jewels are placed in the heart of the rosettes.

Elaborate shoes naturally demand an accompaniment of fine hosiery, and so stockings are provided by manufacturers to exactly match any shade of material. The stockings most liked are of pure silk, or in a second quality called "plated," when the lisle thread of which they are partly made is covered with silk. Although the fashion has been in vogue for a long time, it is still to be observed that black-silk stockings are first choice with a large majority of ladies. Parti-colored stockings are favored by many, those with black feet and colored tops being most desirable. Open-work, beaded designs, or insertions of real lace in the insteps, are shown upon the most dressy hosiery, while in the less expensive grades of fine cotton or lisle, solid colors are preferred, or the "fast black," which does not discolor the feet.

The value of silk hose was fully appreciated by good Queen Bess, who up to the third year of her reign had worn nothing but cloth, and when Mistress Montague, the Queen's silk-woman, presented her majesty with a pair of black-silk stockings, they pleased her so well that she would never wear cloth hose afterward.

ELLA STARR.

POLO ON SKATES.

POLO on skates has become a favorite winter amusement in many New England cities, and the skating-rinks, abandoned for a time, are again thronged almost nightly by participants in, and admirers of, the game. On page 461 we give illustrations of a recent match at New Haven between the Hartford and New Haven teams, which was witnessed by one of the largest audiences of the season. The game was at times intensely exciting, the "rushes" especially stirring the spectators with enthusiasm. There were fine players on each side, Connor, of the New Haven team, carrying off the honors by gaining the rush at each goal. The score was, New Havens 7, Hartford 4, thus giving the victory to the home team.

SNOW-BOUND RAILWAY TRAINS.

WE give on page 460 a picture illustrative of the difficulties of railway travel in Colorado and California during the recent heavy snow-storms. On the Rio Grande Railway travel was completely suspended for a week. In one case three engines tried ineffectually for days to move one of the snow-bound trains over the Cumber Range. The snow drifted in many places twenty feet deep, and in the cut where the trains were stalled the snow was six feet above the tops of the cars.

On the Central Pacific Railway, west of Ogden, the blockade was complete, and trainmen reported the snow in the cañons in

Nevada from thirty to sixty feet deep. Stockmen in that country report that four-fifths of the stock have perished, or will perish. No such storm has been known since the first white man penetrated these mountains. A snow-plow pushed by five engines was thirty-six hours in tunneling about six miles. Provisions for trainmen stuck in the drifts and cut off were carried to them by men on snow-shoes after being taken by a snow-plow as far as possible. In one effort to forge ahead, twelve engines and a snow-plow were only able to go two miles and then stuck fast in the snow, which seemed to roll back upon them, although the rotary plows threw snow thirty feet.

MANUAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

THE happy results of manual training in schools were well illustrated by the recent exhibition of the products of eight months' work in the Female Department of Grammar School 77, at First Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, New York City. On this occasion the regular class-work was open for the inspection of visitors, and from the beating of eggs and mixing of dough in the basement, where the kitchen is situated, up to the top floor, where the classes in mechanical drawing and decorative designing showed their work, including designs for ceilings and church windows, everything was moved with the regularity of clock-work. The *New York Sun*, commenting on the exhibition, says: "The results of manual training in this school have surprised the most enthusiastic advocate of the system. Beginning with the most primary kind of drawing and decorating, the girls are brought up to the first class with a skill in off-hand drawing and designing that would be a credit to many art schools. The clay work and mechanical drawing, and the carpenter work by the boys, received much attention." There can be no doubt that the system of manual training must sooner or later find a place in all our public schools, where, as things now are, some studies are insisted upon that can well be dispensed with in favor of instruction which will equip the pupil for the practical business of life.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE ABROAD.

THE *London Spectator*, discussing the indications abroad, regards them as altogether favorable to peace. The rulers are anxious for quiet and rest, the people are encouraged by a prospect of profit and high wages, and they will not, unless provoked by new circumstances, be discontented again until industry again grows slack, and that should not happen till this year at least has passed. Their comparative tranquillity would not of itself prevent war, for nations are easily fired; but it will prevent such a pressure on the kings as will force them into hostilities in their own despite. It is, therefore, as far as it goes, a guarantee of peace. The *Spectator* adds: "Finally, there are the armies. The strength of general military opinion in a Continental army, and its weight alike with the Government and the nation, can hardly be overestimated; but then, is it for war in the present conjuncture, or not? There is no patent sign of it. The huge armies lie in their barracks and camps ready for mobilization at ten days' notice, perfectly armed, completely equipped, but passive as if they were machines. There is no agitation for war, no sign of resentment at the quiet, no visible pressure on the sovereigns to give the signal, and so make peace impossible. The armies wait, and they may continue to wait tranquilly during an indefinite time, for a new and little noticed force has come into operation. It can, we think, be little doubted that the military unrest of the past twenty years, with its frequent *alertes* and constant alarms and continuous effort at preparation, has riveted the bonds of discipline till they are stronger than has ever been known. The armies never were such passive instruments in the hands of the central power. The true spirit of discipline has got into them, as well as its formulas, and they await orders as if they had no thoughts. This, it may be said, though it would be said untruly, was always the tone of the German army; but look at the French one during the past year, and the Australian, with its twenty nationalities. The Continental army being the nation, and resolving itself into the nation every three years, obeys the nation or its head, and until one of these two authorities speaks, is no more for peace or war than its own standards are, or than the English army is. That is a situation which might easily disappear, because an army cannot be insensible to insult; but until the insult comes, it leaves the armies passive in the hands of the kings, who, as we have said, are for the present resolved, if it be only possible, to maintain the peace. Whether it is possible no man can tell, with any more certainty than he can tell whether a storm will keep within accustomed limits; but so far as the will of statesmen is operative, it is in the direction of peace."

SEVERAL officers of the Czar's body-guard have committed suicide. They are supposed to have been implicated in the recently discovered conspiracy to kill the Czar.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

JANUARY 14TH.—In London, Lord Napier, of Magdala, distinguished by military services in India and China, aged 70; in San Francisco, William T. Garratt, a well-known California pioneer. *January 16th.*—In Lewiston, Idaho, John Lee Logan, a Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court; in New Brunswick, N. J., Thomas T. Devan, formerly conspicuous in the foreign mission work, aged 81; near Lancaster, Pa., Bishop Peter Nisley, of the old Mennonite Church, aged 88. *January 17th.*—In New York, Hon. R. Milton Spear, an able lawyer of Pennsylvania and former Member of Congress, aged 51; at Frederick, Md., Rev. Father Sestine, one of the most learned astronomers and savans in this country, aged 74; in Rochester, N. Y., A. T. Soule, known as the "Hop Bitters Man," aged 65; in Philadelphia, Commodore Joseph Barthe Hull, United States Navy (retired), aged 87; in Jersey City, N. J., Peter Henderson, the veteran florist and horticulturist, aged 67; in Chicago, Edwin H. Brackett, the founder of the "distributors' schedule" scheme of mail delivery; in Bay City, Mich., Judge Sidney T. Holmes, at one time partner of Roscoe Conkling, aged 75. *January 18th.*—In Cincinnati, Judge Nicholas Longworth, an able lawyer and *literateur*, aged 55; in New Brunswick, N. J., John Orville Taylor, author of several educational works, aged 82; in Middletown, N. Y., Dr. William B. Eager, a lending physician, aged 65; at Liverdale, Mass., George Wheeler, the well-known yacht builder and designer, aged 43; at Asbury Park, N. J., Rev. Joseph Mason, a retired Methodist clergyman; in Winchester, Va., Dr. Thomas M. Miller, one of the best-known physicians in the State. *January 19th.*—In Washington, D. C., Orton W. Chapman, Solicitor-General of the United States, aged 57; in Warsaw, N. Y., Walcott J. Humphrey, prominent in political and official life, aged 72; at Hanover, N. H., Frederick Chase, treasurer of Dartmouth College, aged 47. *January 20th.*—In Munich, Franz Lachner, the musical composer, aged 85; in New York, Captain Richard A. Williams, United States Army.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ADVICES from Samoa state that affairs are tranquil there, and that food is plentiful.

A BILL has been introduced in the Maryland State Senate taxing railroads on their earnings.

THE salary of the Governor of New Jersey has been increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

SHAD are coming up the Chesapeake Bay two months ahead of time, and early vegetables are being marketed from Maryland and Virginia.

THE business men of Boston have entered a strong protest against permitting any more overhead electric-light wires to be strung in that city.

THE Argentine Republic has formally recognized the new Government of Brazil, and held a day of public rejoicing in celebration of the event.

THERE are now in Oklahoma 22,000 negro immigrants from North Carolina and other Southern States, and it is thought that by spring there will be 50,000.

ANOTHER million-dollar hotel is to be erected in Chicago. The building will be fourteen stories high, exclusive of the basement, and will be lighted on all four sides.

APPLICATION has been made to the Dominion Parliament for a charter for a railroad from Quebec, across the province of that name and Labrador, to the Atlantic Ocean near the Straits of Belle Isle.

IN his speech opening the Canadian Parliament, the Governor-General said that the Imperial Government had been asked to afford full protection to Canadian vessels engaged in the Behring Sea seal fishery.

INFLUENZA in a severe form has prevailed among the officers and crews of the American Squadron of Evolution, now in the Mediterranean. There were 180 cases of the disease on board the *Chicago* alone.

A DEPENDENT Pension bill, introduced in the United States Senate, provides that all honorably discharged soldiers who served three months or more in the Civil War shall have a pension of \$12 a month.

THE Government has decreed that all foreign companies doing business in Brazil must transfer to that country two-thirds of their entire capital within two years of their organization. Companies already in existence must do the same within six months.

THE Grand Jury of Onondaga County, N. Y., have indicted certain "Christian Scientists" and Faith-cure healers, who have been practicing medicine in Syracuse. A number of deaths are charged directly to the irrational methods of these ignorant charlatans.

THE members of the Naval Board of Policy, in their report to Secretary Tracy, recommend the construction of ninety-two vessels of different types and sizes, to be built in fourteen years at a cost of \$280,000,000. It is not probable that Congress will authorize any such liberal expenditure.

DURING the recent deadlock in the Iowa Legislature, each party having fifty members of the House, several Republican members who were ill with the grip were carried to their seats on stretchers in order to respond to their names. The necessity for this sort of exposure was finally obviated by the adoption of an arrangement for pairs.

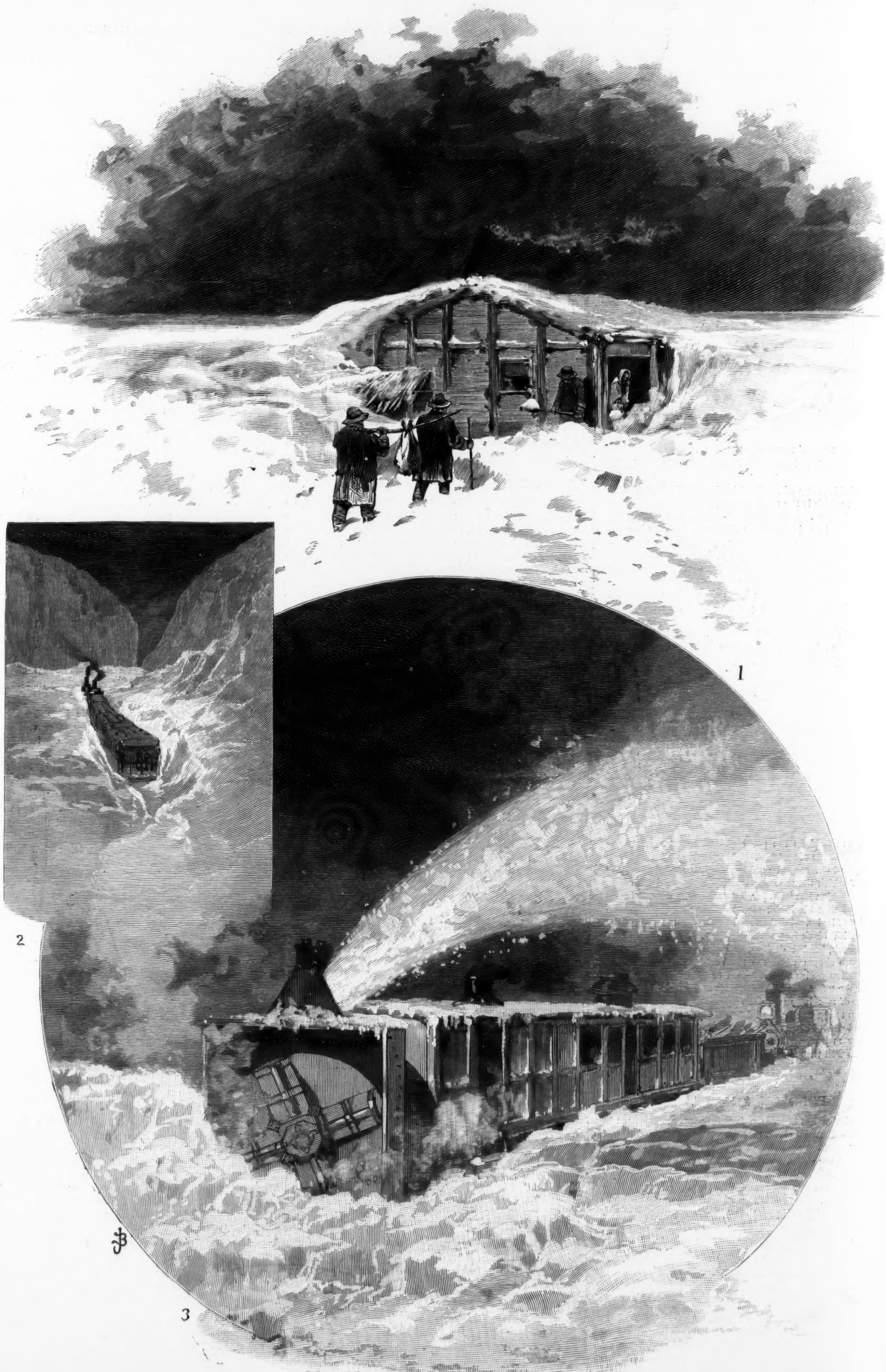
IN the House of Representatives a special committee on the World's Fair has been authorized by a vote of 140 to 136. The supporters of the claims of Chicago opposed the resolution, preferring to leave the whole matter with the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The result is construed as giving New York a strong lead in the struggle for the Fair site.

THE litigation over the Stewart will has ended in a compromise under which Judge Hilton releases the estate from a claim of \$987,357 which he held against it, and also provides an endowment of \$500,000 for the Garden City Cathedral, and the division of the property bequeathed by Mrs. Stewart is to be made according to the terms of the will. Under this arrangement the largest individual beneficiaries are Charles J. Clinch and Mrs. Sarah N. Smith, who each receive \$3,600,000.

IT seems to be an easy matter to become a citizen of Brazil. The naturalization decree of the Government provides that all foreigners resident in Brazil on the day the republic was declared shall be considered citizens unless they shall within six months declare a desire to the contrary; all foreigners who have resided in the country two years will be considered Brazilians, with the exception of such as exclude themselves from this right through a formal declaration; all foreigners naturalized will enjoy all the civil and political rights of native-born citizens, being eligible to all offices except that of President.

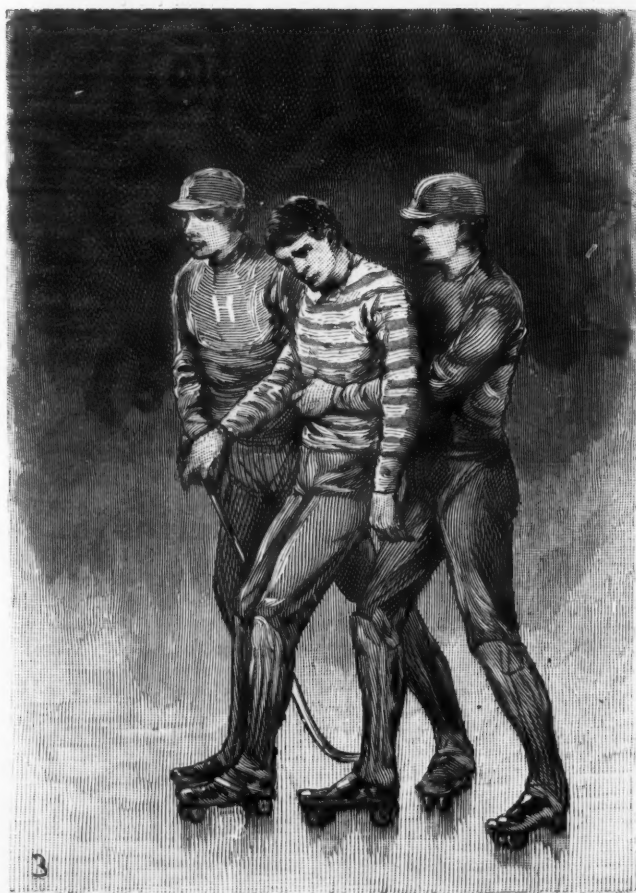
IN these days of peace within our borders, a recital of the war-like diversions of our soldiers in an Indian campaign only thirteen years ago is read with special interest. Captain John G. Bourke, of the United States Army, is writing for the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, an interesting narrative of Mackenzie's last fight with the Cheyennes in Wyoming and Montana. The first paper, printed in the January number of the serial, opens with decided interest, and not only those who participated in the affair, but all who take pride in the success of our soldiers, will follow Captain Bourke's interesting story as it proceeds.

A LITERARY association, composed of colored men and women, at Media, Pa., has passed a resolution asking that colored Americans raise a fund to send United States Senators Butler and Morgan to Canton, China—a very neat commentary on the Butler Bill in the Senate to colonize Africa with colored people from America. In the National Afro-American convention held recently at Chicago, a humorous resolution was proposed suggesting that Congress appropriate \$100,000,000 to furnish transportation to the unhappy white citizens of Alabama, South Carolina, and other Southern States who may desire to settle in more favored localities, free from Afro-American majorities, and especially naming Senator Morgan as a "Moses" to lead the emigrants. The resolution was unanimously passed and ordered sent to Washington.



1. A SNOW-BOUND SETTLER IN COLORADO DIGGING HIMSELF OUT. 2. A TRAIN BLOCKADED IN EMIGRANT GAP, CALIFORNIA. 3. ENDEAVORING TO CLEAR A RAILWAY TRACK BY MEANS OF THE REVOLVING SHOVEL.

THE RECENT TERRIFIC BLIZZARDS IN THE WEST.—RAILWAY TRAVEL BLOCKADED IN ALL DIRECTIONS.—[SEE PAGE 459.]



1. THE RUSH. 2. A STRUGGLE AT THE GOAL. 3. A KNOCK ON THE HEAD. 4. AFTER A FOUL.

POLO ON SKATES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF NEW ENGLAND.—INCIDENTS OF A RECENT GAME AT THE NEW HAVEN SKATING-RINK.
FROM SKETCHES BY J. BECKER.—[SEE PAGE 459.]

COMPENSATION.

MY brow upheld a crown of high success,
Riches were mine, I was at manhood's prime;
Boldly I sought her presence to confess
My heart's desire. I thought, "'tis now the time."
Lo! I was humbled, and I went my way
Bitter at heart for that she said me nay.

Poor and dishonored, weighted with my years—
Time's only gift—unfriended and alone,
I passed her by and shrank away with tears,
So sharp my pain at sight of her had grown.
"Look up," she said; "now is thy suffering o'er."
I loved thee always: we shall part no more."

S. D. S. JR.

OUR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

THE millionaires of New York are subjected to much unjust criticism because they do not make an ostentatious display of their charity. It is argued that their names are seen in print often enough in connection with financial schemes, but that it is seldom they appear as promoters of plans to aid the poor and friendless. The persons who reason in this fashion would be the first to condemn our men of wealth if it were otherwise. Were all their private benefactions made public, it cannot be doubted that they would be held up to public scorn for posing as great philanthropists. This happened in the case of George I. Seney, who some years ago gave a large portion of his millions to the founding of institutions and the endowment of colleges. There were many who doubted the sincerity of his motives, while others called him a crank. It is safe to assume that those who are constantly craning their necks to see what their neighbors drop into the plate are the ones who give nothing themselves.

Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society in New York, says that he is in receipt of letters almost every day from the Vanderbilts, the Astors, and many others of great wealth, in which earnest inquiries are made concerning the needs of the various institutions of the city. According to Mr. Kellogg, the big millionaires are liberal givers to every worthy charity that needs their assistance. Without their contributions a large number of institutions that are now doing efficient work would be compelled to close their doors. Yet there are hundreds, nay, thousands, who have been supported through times of adversity by the generosity of these men, that cry against their parsimony.

Men who contribute thousands upon thousands in charity must necessarily give through the mediumship of institutions, for it would be beyond human power for them to attend personally to the number of people they assist. To render this statement plain, suppose the case of a man who has \$100,000 to distribute among the poor. If he should give away \$100 every day it would take him 1,000 days to dispose of the amount; and he would be very certain, in his haste, to squander more than half of it upon unworthy persons. There are spendthrifts in charity as well as spendthrifts in vice. If, however, he were to donate \$1,000 to each of 100 reputable institutions, he would find that his money would be put to use in an economical way. A hundred persons can be supported well on a much less sum, *per capita*, than can ten, and ten persons on a smaller sum than can one. It is for this reason that those who give largely choose to do so through recognized charitable organizations.

Many claim that more than one-half of the money contributed to charitable institutions goes toward the maintenance of an army of salaried officials, favored doctors, help, and incidental expenses. The surest way to confute these censors is by figures. During the year ending October 1st, 1888, the institutions in the State of New York received from various sources \$14,591,817.68. Of this amount \$13,315,698.97 was expended for charitable purposes. The aggregate of salaries was only \$1,842,760. When it is considered that a large number of the beneficiaries were entirely dependent upon the services of others—that between 14,000 and 15,000 insane were looked after, besides the deaf and dumb, the decrepit, and a host of orphan children—this total of salaries paid cannot be regarded as excessive. Those who have made a study of the needs of public institutions are unanimous in the opinion that not enough money is appropriated for help. This is notably the case in the pauper institutions of New York City. The orderlies in charge of the wards at Bellevue Hospital and Charity Hospital are paid \$20 per month, board and lodging included. They are expected to know enough of the uses of medicines to be able to make up the prescriptions of the physicians from a chest containing a variety of drugs which is in every ward. Besides this they must take the temperatures of patients, report symptoms, and perform all the duties of a trained nurse. It is not to be supposed that men capable of bearing such a great responsibility will remain long in a position where the reward is so small, when they can earn from \$15 to \$20 a week by offering their services to private patients. Taken as a body, these underpaid orderlies are altogether incompetent to discharge their duties in an efficient manner.

This leads to a consideration of the wide difference between public and private charities. Public charity is a public charge, and is consequently administered with grudging economy. Figures are carefully compiled, estimates made, and appropriations given with the sole object of making the cost to the community as small as possible. There is no sentiment attached to such alms-giving—it is simply a question of providing for an unavoidable social necessity. Those who are unfortunate enough to become burdens on the State are regarded as mere units in the number which the public supports at so much *per capita*.

Private charities, however, are more liberally administered. In most cases they are supported by endowments and voluntary contributions. Each institution has some specific object—the care of orphans, the relief of the aged, the welfare of cripples or incurables, etc.—and everything possible is done for the comfort of the beneficiary. These institutions depend largely upon the munificence of the rich; and here a very curious fact presents itself. The State, which is bound for political reasons to care for its dependent children, would be utterly powerless to do so were it not for the charity of private citizens. A few figures will establish the truth of this statement. For the year ending October

1st, 1888, the appraised valuation of the plants of charitable institutions in the State of New York amounted to \$54,310,658. Of this amount the vast sum of \$36,504,837 was specified as representing the property of private corporations. The report of the State Board of Charities for 1889 will probably show an increase of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 over these valuations, but the relative proportion of the figures will remain unchanged. Charity is most freely given when it is unsolicited. The true American is always ready to go down into his pockets to assist the needy, provided he is convinced that the cause is deserving. An institution might be started to-morrow without a dollar to back it, and if the necessity of its existence were clearly demonstrated, there are hundreds of men who would contribute to its support unasked. It is, perhaps, from a knowledge of this public spirit that the State leaves so much to be done for the dependent class.

In New York City the benefits of private charity are incalculable. A careful estimate of the amount spent in relieving the unfortunate during the past year is from \$7,500,000 to \$8,000,000. These figures are the result of investigations by Mr. Kellogg, and he admits that they probably fall short of the actual sum expended; for there is no means of ascertaining what is given privately, or how much is bestowed upon street beggars. The city appropriated for 1889, \$2,197,050 toward the maintenance of its charitable institutions. For the year 1890, the appropriation is \$2,109,030. This leaves a balance of nearly \$6,000,000 as representing the amount contributed by private individuals and corporations toward the support of the dependent class. It should be understood that city charities only are embraced in this estimate; for if the benefactions of rich New-Yorkers to foreign charities were to be included, the sum might be found to be doubled, or even trebled.

Reverting again to public charity, it is interesting to know to what an extent a pauper burdens the community. The almshouse of Tioga County, N. Y., seems to have reached the limit of economy in this respect. During the year 1887, the paupers in this place cost the community \$40.76 *per capita*, or 78 cents a week. The total number of unfortunates who were sheltered there was only 129. It is recorded that 34 were discharged, and that 11 died. It is also recorded that 43 of the inmates were at that time insane. Notwithstanding these facts, Tioga County had 102 acres of farm-land to cultivate, and managed to squeeze \$1,000 worth of farm products out of the labor of paupers, crediting them with only \$500 as the value of their labor. The paupers of New York City cost the community from \$2 to \$2.50 *per capita* a week, and they fare badly enough at that. How it is possible to subsist on 78 cents a week is a question which one must journey to Tioga County to decide. This is an extreme case, but it is pertinent, nevertheless, to the present discussion. It shows to what a length economy can be carried in dealing with public charity. Such a rigorous method of dealing with the dependent class is no doubt efficacious in discouraging pauperism; it is probably the case that tramps and vagabonds give Tioga County a wide birth; but the system of rendering life in an almshouse intolerable is fundamentally wrong, notwithstanding. The true idea of an almshouse is a place of refuge for those who are unable to care for themselves. Such persons have an equitable claim upon the community for a living; and it is the duty of the authorities to give them every comfort compatible with a reasonable economy. There are many honest people who are liable to become paupers at any time. Take for example the case of a hard-working laborer who receives from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. He has a family, and it requires all his earnings to provide for their wants. In case of sickness it will not take more than a few weeks, at the most, to render this poor man and his family paupers. Unless he can enlist the sympathy of private individuals, he has no resource but the almshouse. In New York City such cases occur by thousands every year. It is estimated that one out of every five of the inhabitants is dependent upon the charity of his fellow-citizens at different times during a twelvemonth. The majority of these people are honorable workmen out of employment. It is only right that they should receive temporary assistance from the public funds, but so great is their dread of the city almshouse that they prefer to suffer every privation rather than to seek its protection.

To these people the private institutions are a positive blessing. They can seek assistance there without incurring the stigma that attaches to city paupers, and the relief afforded them is of a more substantial character than that furnished by the public authorities. There are many who would like to see all charities administered by the Government. This would necessitate an increase in taxation that would be equivalent to a poor-tax. There can be no doubt that any direct or indirect taxation for the benefit of the poor would be regarded as insupportable. Moreover, it would do away with the incentive to private benefactions, for the majority of men would consider their duty done when they had paid the tax. It would be far wiser to leave the problem of caring for the dependent class to be solved entirely by private individuals. In such a case rich men would voluntarily open their hearts and their pocket-books to assist the poor and helpless, even to a greater extent than they do now.

It is a mistake to think that men worth their millions are careless of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. The truth is that their gifts are so many, and flow through such a diversity of channels, that they are lost in the aggregate, and there is no way of telling just how much they do contribute toward charitable purposes.

John P. Ritter

OUR PICTURES OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

THE ROCK OF TANDIL.

AMONG the highly interesting objects of the Argentine Republic is the Balancing Rock of Tandil, about three hundred miles south of Buenos Ayres. Situated among a low range of rugged mountains—Las Sierras de Tandil—poised on the apex of an isolated mountain, this deservedly famed phenomenon is a striking picture, and well worthy a visit. Being so irregular in outline, it is rather difficult to accurately conjecture its weight, but I should estimate it at not less than forty tons, or about forty-five cubic yards of granite rock, composed of gneiss, mica, feldspar, and hornblende. It is so delicately poised on its fulcrum

of about fourteen inches that one man can perceptibly move it. Two men can easily cause it to oscillate, and a strong wind sways it. Repeated attempts to dislodge it have proved utter failures. I have heard no theory as to how this rock became located there, but believe it to have occupied the same position when this Province of Buenos Ayres was submerged, and afterward while it was being raised to its present elevation above sea-level, as the change has evidently been gradual, the surrounding country showing no signs of an active upheaval. The rocks themselves bear evidence of having been acted upon by the water, as if at some time it was a point of rock projecting from the sea, and the waves had polished it as it now is.

J. W. B.

LA GRIPPE HOSPITALS IN PARIS.

During the prevalence of the influenza epidemic in Paris a number of hospital tents were brought into use by the Department of Public Charities for the reception of patients from the over-crowded city hospitals. The tents, as shown in our picture, formed an arch, and each contained sixteen beds. Each tent was provided with a small dispensary at one end and a room for the nurses at the other.

THE WONDERFUL SWEDISH SINGER.

Sigrid Arnoldson, whose portrait is found on page 461, is a Swedish singer who, by her brilliant voice, her wonderful accomplishments, and uncommon beauty, has created a sensation in the capitals of Europe. Born at Stockholm, as the daughter of the celebrated Swedish tenor, Oscar Arnoldson, she enjoyed the advantage of having the best of musical training from early youth. Later on she became the pupil of Maurice Strakosch, Adelina Patti's former teacher. In 1886 Sigrid made her first public appearance at Moscow, and shortly after she sang with great success at St. Petersburg, as well as in the Drury Lane Theatre, London. In the following year she made a tour of the capitals of Europe, singing in Amsterdam, The Hague, at the Opera Comique at Paris, in Rome and Naples, and in 1888 she was called to the Covent Garden, London, to take Adelina Patti's place. Everywhere she met with the greatest success. At Moscow the enthusiasm of the audience surpassed all bounds. Having called and recalled the singer more than twenty times, the public fairly stormed the stage to do her homage, and the balustrade of the orchestra, not being able to stand the pressure, broke down amid the deafening cheers of the crowd. Sigrid Arnoldson's repertoire comprises the roles of *Dinorah*, *Rosina*, *Amina*, *Cherubino*, *Zerlina*, and *Violetta*. It is stated that she has made arrangements for next fall to make a tour of the United States.

AN EQUESTRIAN LION.

One of the attractions of the Covent Garden Circus, in London, is an equestrian lion, of whose performance a picture is given on page 464. A roomy, caged chamber, rapidly constructed before the audience with sections of closely-barred iron-work, is erected in the middle of the ring, and, when duly roofed with the same material, is at once occupied by the lion-trainer, Herr Hagenberg. A small cage is next run into the ring, and, being clamped against the doorway of the barred inclosure, from it the lion and a large boar-hound make their *entrée*. The exhibition is a fine illustration of the power of the human will in subduing and training the fiercest of wild animals, and is at the same time a display of fearlessness and courage which invariably provokes hearty applause.

WALL STREET.

IT is such things as the revelations in Reading—the broken promises of Mr. Corbin and his associates, and the disappointment of those who purchased its bonds and securities because of faith in those promises—that hang upon the stock market as its most dreadful and weighty incubus.

It seems to me that the failure of the effort to rid the Reading of Mr. Corbin and others, and the unsuccessful effort of the stockholders to overthrow the Trust which now wields the voting power of the corporation, will lead stockholders in the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé to hesitate a long time before they will voluntarily surrender the voting power of their shares for ten years to a proposed Trust. If the stockholders are not to be trusted, who should be? Does any one doubt that the stockholders of Reading would do as well, if not better, by the stock than Mr. Corbin and his voting Trust have done?

After the revelations of the disgraceful deceptions practiced in Reading, I advise my readers to relegate it to the company of Mr. Gould's stocks and keep their hands off it, either for speculation or investment. It is dangerous to touch anything that is handled by men whose word will not hold unless it is accompanied by a written guarantee—and, while I think of it, I advise my readers to take their hands off of Jersey Central, with which Mr. Corbin and his associates have so much to do.

If the Legislature or the governing committee of the Stock Exchange would compel railroads that seek a market in Wall Street to publish monthly statements of their earnings, such deceptions as have been practiced in the Reading matter would be rendered almost impossible. Legislation in behalf of Trusts is clamored for, but legislation in behalf of the protection of railroad stock and bond holders is much more necessary. It will never be laid so long as the railroads and other corporations control the Legislatures, as they notoriously do in New York, New Jersey, and other States.

The statement of Reading reveals the enormous losses the mild weather has entailed upon the coal companies, and it justifies the attack the bears are making upon the latter. For weeks I have advised my readers to beware of the "coalers," and I repeat the advice now.

The money market is easier here, but money is held very stiff abroad, and the Bank of England is still carefully guarding its reserves. Danger is feared from the liquidation proceeding in Berlin, where over-speculation has led to a scarcity of loanable funds. The greatest danger is feared from the Argentine Republic, where gold is at a premium of 230, and where a financial crisis has been impending for several months. When the crash comes in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, European bankers will feel it much more than we do. The popular outbreaks in Brazil, in Portugal, and Spain add not a little to the anxiety of financiers. Beyond all this, English investors during the past year have been favorable to Trusts and investment companies and South African min-

ing and land companies, all of which have promised greater profits and more certain results than investments in American railroad securities. The fingers of English investors have been burned too often in handling our stocks and bonds, and they are now leaving them entirely alone. This fact has much to do with the prevalent depression in Wall Street.

Now that the president of the Interstate Railway Association has decided that the traffic arrangement between the Union Pacific and Northwestern railways conflicts with the agreement of the association, it remains to be seen whether we shall have another period of rate-cutting, or whether the offensive traffic arrangement can be so modified as to avoid further trouble. The effect of the decision of the Interstate Association on Union Pacific and other stocks may be far-reaching, but it is offset in part by the agreement which the Union and Central Pacific have made for the preservation of peace. It is possible that this latter agreement may lead the way to an understanding that will satisfy the Interstate Association.

Chicago Gas has taken a start during the week under the inspiration of the reorganization, which avoids, it is understood, the difficulty regarding the Trust or combination, which the courts declare to be in violation of law. I see no reason why this company should not continue to pay its dividends, and if it does the price of its stock must rise.

There are signs in the air that Gould is making another effort to push his Wabash securities, first, by booming the bonds, and next by boosting the stock. People are so disgusted with Gould securities, however, including Western Union and Missouri Pacific, that he finds it much more difficult to advance them than it was in other days.

In spite of the dark spots on the horizon I still believe that we are to have a rising market early this year. Of course a financial panic abroad would hurt things here. The boom in trade in England, Germany, and France may collapse, though foreign financiers expect it to continue for a year or two longer. The situation here depends, to some degree, on the situation abroad. Our most observing business men think we are just entering on a boom; if so, the stock market affords a fine range for investment and speculation.

JASPER.

INSURANCE.—THE GOOD AND THE BAD.

I HAVE wondered that presents are not oftener made of life-insurance policies. My attention was attracted recently to a paragraph which said that the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church of this city, on Christmas Day was presented with a paid-up twenty-years endowment policy for \$50,000 in the New York Life. In other words, if Dr. Greer dies, his family receives \$50,000, and if he lives till the expiration of twenty years, he can have the cash himself. This is a pleasant feature of the insurance business, and I am only surprised that churches generally do not take it up. If every clergyman could be provided for on this plan we would have more preachers and better preaching. It might be cheaper for the members of a congregation to invest a round sum of money in behalf of a clergyman, but that would be a difficult plan to carry out, while it is comparatively easy to raise a fund for the purchase of a life policy.

One of the complaints often heard against life-insurance companies is that in reference to the complicated character of the stipulations in their policies. I am glad to see that somebody in the Equitable Life, I think it must be its wide-awake comptroller, John McCall, has devised a form of policy comprising scarcely a hundred words. It is so short that I can describe it as simply a brief contract to pay to the executors of the insured the amount of his policy on proof of death. This is the simplest form of policy that I have ever seen; a model of its kind. It is known as "The New Free Tontine." All the Equitable policies have been narrowed down to the closest phraseology in which they could be written. It makes it easy for a man who insures his life to know what he is getting.

The latest thing in life insurance, by the way, is also the creation of the Equitable Company. It is known as "The Indemnity Bond." This is decided to the purchaser on the payment of an installment, and annual installments must be paid thereafter. If a man buys a twenty-years indemnity bond for \$1,000, he must pay an installment of \$50, and each year \$50 more until the bond is fully paid at the expiration of twenty years, when he receives the face of the bond in cash besides its share of surplus earnings. If he does not wish to carry the bond after the expiration of three years, he receives a paid-up bond representing what he has paid thus far in installments. In case of his death at any time within the twenty years, his estate receives the full face value of the bond.

This is a form of joint investment and insurance that will commend itself especially to those who do not know how to save. Of course, as an absolute matter of investment, this is not as good as an ordinary savings bank would be, but it adds to the investment feature that of insurance, which gives it special value to persons of moderate means who wish to provide for their families. I am glad of an opportunity to point out whatever seems good about the insurance business, as there is enough that is bad in it that still remains to be criticised and remedied.

An unadulterated ass, who writes for the *Insurance Journal* of Hartford, denounces "The Hermit," and says his name is Harper, meaning, no doubt, the industrious gentleman who has made both fame and fortune as the president of the Mutual Reserve. For the information of the Hartford idiot, I will now publicly say that Mr. Harper has nothing to do with me, and has no connection, personal or otherwise, with my work. If the *Insurance Journal* of Hartford wants to find topics for consideration, I commend it to tackle the Connecticut Mutual of its own town, which was robbed not long ago of \$500,000, apparently without the knowledge of its executive officers. What kind of a management can a company have which permits a subordinate to lug off \$500,000 and never finds it out until years have passed? The *Insurance Journal* might also address itself to an examination of the affairs of the *Ætna* Company, a matter which I may take up at a later period, after I have fortified myself with certain missing links in the chain of evidence. "The Hermit" seems to have given all the journals that are subsidized by the insurance com-

panies the delirium tremens. Nevertheless, he will go on in his own way, both asking and answering questions. THE HERMIT.

EUREKA SPRINGS.

A MERE mention of "Eureka Springs" will recall a thousand pleasant memories to many readers of FRANK LESLIE'S who have visited that resort for health and pleasure during the past few years, and the illustrations which we give in the present issue will serve to inspire thousands of others, now unfamiliar with the charms of the place, to give them a personal inspection. The facilities for reaching the place are of the best. Taking a through Pullman sleeper at St. Louis in the evening, one reaches this delightful spot before noon of the next day, viewing, en route, the charming scenery of southwestern Missouri, through which lies the route of the picturesque "Frisco line," one of the best ballasted and equipped systems in the entire Southwest.

Of course the medicinal qualities of the waters at this region were known to the early Spanish settlers, but it is the Eureka Springs of to-day in which the reader is interested.

At sight of the city of over 8,000 people nestling on the sides of the valley, and not a factory or field in sight, the traveler realizes at once that there must be some rare attraction in these waters, else these 8,000 people could not exist as they do, simply on the expenditures of visitors. When he travels on horseback or by carriage for twenty miles in any direction and encounters everywhere a vast pine forest, he is still more fully persuaded as to the one magnet which attracts the people and sees in the healthfulness of this pine forest an additional attraction.

The health-giving waters, the surrounding pine forest, the immense elevation above the sea-level, and the equable temperature are surely a superb combination on the part of nature to supply a haven where the weary and infirm in health may be quickly recuperated.

Eureka Springs is both a summer and winter resort, the Southern people coming here in the summer and Northern people in the winter. The hotels are of course open throughout the year. The winters are mild and of short duration, and when there is any snow (which is but rarely) it disappears in a few hours. It is spring-like the latter part of February, and malaria and mosquitoes are absolutely unknown. The beauty of nature has been supplemented by man, and parks and drives abound, while the Crescent Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in the country. This structure is of white stone, the exterior resembling some of the famous French chateaux, while the interior is a marvel of elegance and comfort, possessing every modern appliance, including elevator, steam-heat, gas, sewerage, as well as various kinds of baths, billiard-room, bowling-alley, etc., with accommodation for three hundred guests.

The hotel is surrounded by a park of fifteen acres of artistic landscape gardening, consisting of drives, walks, lawns, flower-beds, etc., and is altogether a most charming haven. In addition to all these charms, General Powell Clayton, the president of the company which built and owns the hotel, seems to make it his special business to look after the comfort of visitors, and render their stay pleasant and agreeable; in fact, it was through General Clayton's instrumentality that the "Crescent" was erected and the beautiful grounds laid out.

Eureka Springs is growing rapidly; brick buildings are being erected in the place of wood, and visitors next year will find a new \$250,000 sanitarium, work on which is to be commenced in the spring.

MR. LEON H. HURTT.

MR. LEON H. HURTT, whose portrait appears on page 465, was born in Tarlton, Ohio, in the year 1842. He worked on a farm until 1858, when he moved to Cincinnati and was employed there until 1860, when, removing to Columbus, he entered the employ of the *Ohio State Journal*. He also became a member of the Old Government Guards of Columbus. At the outbreak of the war he entered the United States service with his company, which was a part of the Third Ohio Volunteer Regiment, and remained in the service in different capacities until the close of the war, having participated in Sherman's famous march through Georgia.

Mr. Hurtt then entered the service of Messrs. W. J. M. Gordon & Bros., manufacturers of drugs and chemicals, until 1869. In this year he formed a copartnership with his brother, the late F. W. Hurtt, under the name of F. W. Hurtt & Bros., in the special drug and chemical business. In the year 1872, on the incorporation of the Pond's Extract Company, Mr. Hurtt was elected vice-president, and in 1875 became its president, which position he has since held.

The manufacture of Pond's Extract has been brought to its present state of perfection by Mr. Hurtt, and still has his careful and constant personal supervision.

JOHN P. HAINES.

JOHN P. HAINES, the President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was born in this city, and is now thirty-seven years of age. He comes from one of the oldest families in New York, and his ancestors bore an honorable part in the history of our country. Mr. Haines was for several years a member of the well-known house of Halsted, Haines & Co., but retired from that firm in 1880. Since then he has been actively engaged in many enterprises which have brought him prominently before the public, and he is the owner of the famous Cramoor Farm, at Toms River, N. J. Mr. Haines has been deeply interested in philanthropic movements, and is at present connected with several of our prominent charitable institutions. Being a warm personal friend of the late lamented Henry Bergh, he was one of the first to join the organization of which Mr. Bergh was the founder. Mr. Haines was also a member of the Executive Committee for fourteen years, which afforded him the opportunity which he sought to co-operate with Mr. Bergh in his noble work. It is therefore fitting and appropriate that the mantle of the great philanthropist should fall on Mr. Haines, who has infused new life into the society of which he is now the honored president.

PERSONAL.

HENRY M. STANLEY will spend some time in Cairo in order to be acclimated.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain boasts that she is more in debt than any woman in Europe.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL has united with the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church of Washington.

THE sword carried by General Judson Kilpatrick during the Civil War has been presented to the War Department.

MR. JAMES ORDWAY, of Glen's Falls, New York, has given \$50,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of the town.

THE recovery of the young King of Spain, now complete, is regarded by his mother as miraculous. Is her opinion influenced by the fact that he had nine doctors?

THE Duke of Aosta, a former King of Spain, and the brother of King Humbert of Italy, died at Turin on the 18th inst. He was the most popular of the Italian princes.

MR. LEON ABBETT, just inaugurated for the second time as Governor of New Jersey, has Presidential aspirations. Failing to reach the White House, he will be content with a seat in the Senate, and that he may possibly secure.

MAYOR GRANT has appointed Horace Loomis as Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Loomis has been for nearly four years engineer in charge of the Bureau of Sewers in the Department of Public Works, and has a good record.

THE last of the original contributors to *London Punch*, which was started forty-nine years ago, died a fortnight since in the person of Mr. Harry Plunkett Grattan Grattan, who was in his eighty-second year. He never made much of a mark, and has been forgotten many years.

THE French elections, as far as they go, indicate that Boulangism is waning and the monarchical seats diminishing. It is significant that the money sent from France to the man on horseback hiding in the Island of Jersey has steadily decreased in amount, and he may be obliged, presently, to set about earning his own living.

THE birthday of General Sherman occurs on the 8th of February, and it is the intention of the Union League Club of New York to honor him with a reception which will equal any of the great entertainments of that kind which have distinguished this celebrated club. Men of affairs prominent all over the country will be invited, and special efforts will be made to give this reception historic eminence. On the 13th of February the General will be the guest of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City at its annual banquet.

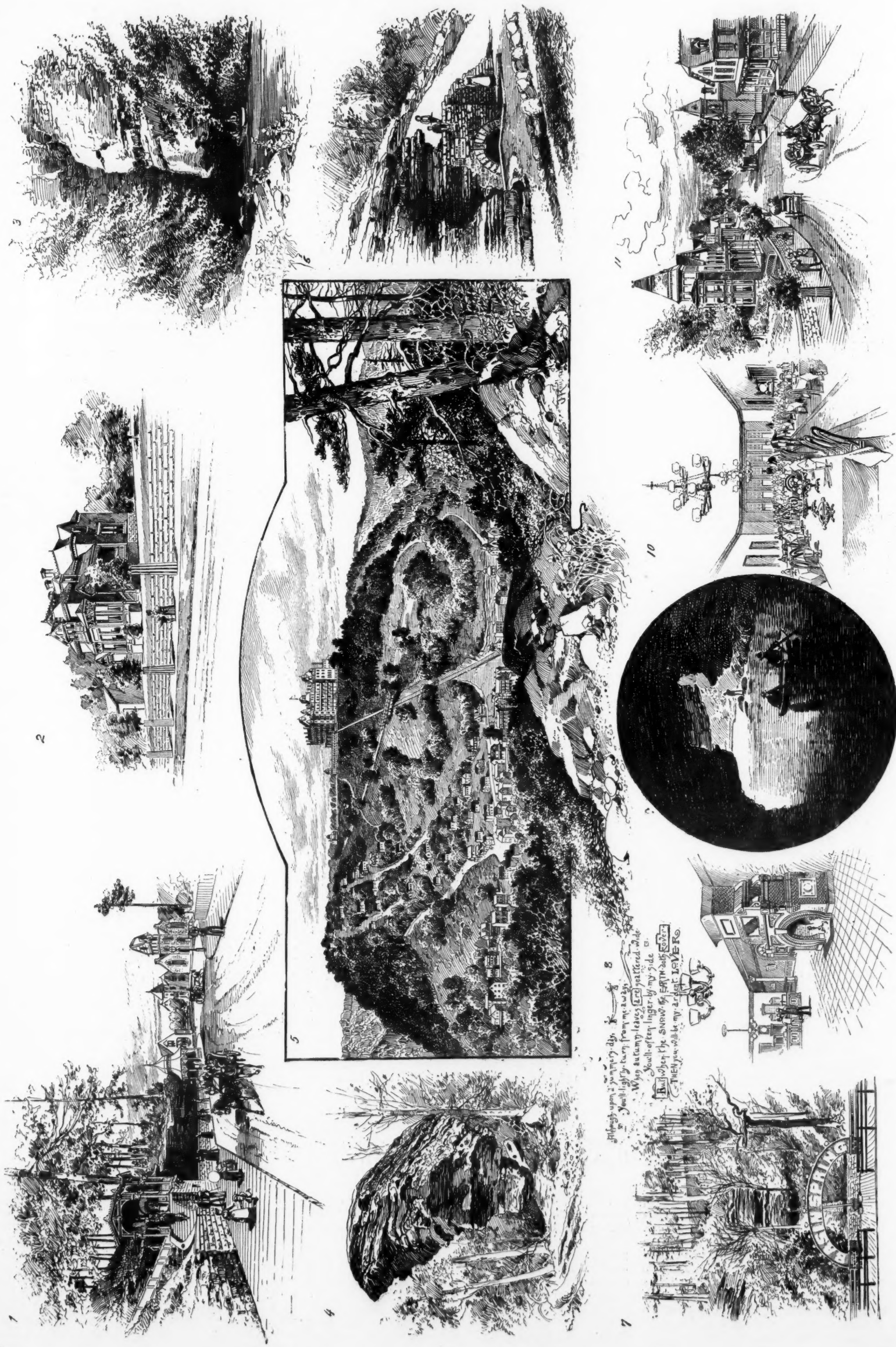
PRESIDENT HARRISON has ignored the politicians in St. Louis who have been squabbling over the appointment of a postmaster, and has given the place to Mr. J. B. Harlow, who had not been suggested by either of the contending factors. The appointment, however, is in harmony with the principles of civil-service reform. Mr. Harlow has been in the postal service for eighteen years, is now Superintendent of Mails, and is said to be the best posted post-office man in the United States. He began life as a route agent, and has worked his way up. Business men in St. Louis are delighted with his appointment.

THE popular ferment in Portugal over the imperious action of England concerning affairs in Africa shows no sign of abatement. Public meetings in various places have denounced the English Government in the most violent terms. In London Serpa Pinto's photographs sell at a premium. In front of the Necessidades Palace there was for some days an altar surmounted by a portrait of Pinto and decorated with scrolls bearing the words, "No surrender of Shiré or Nyassaland," etc., where subscriptions to buy a sword of honor for Pinto were received. The Spanish and French press have declared strongly in favor of Portugal in the existing controversy.

A LONDON telegram to the New York *Herald* says: "John Ruskin, the great leader in English critical literature, has become hopelessly insane. There has been a great deal of whispered talk in the upper art circles of London for months past concerning Mr. Ruskin's condition and the peculiar circumstances by which he is environed. It is now said that Mr. Ruskin's mind has been gradually failing for seven or eight years. The first public suspicion of the fact occurred at Oxford in 1886, when, after delivering several lectures of a series he broke down during the delivery of one, became incoherent on the platform, and greatly exercised the feelings of the sympathetic audience."

THE new Evangelical Institute of the Evangelist Moody, just opened in Chicago, will aim to train missionaries to get at the unreached masses in city and country. The idea, as announced, is "to turn out aggressive men to go into gambling dens and slums, to lay their lives alongside the abandoned, and so to save." Accommodations have been provided for 100 students. The training is to be largely through contact with the actual work. The cost of the building was \$125,000, and was met chiefly by well-known Chicago business men. In addition to the regular corps of instructors the plan is to have present a continuous succession of prominent Bible teachers from centres in this country and Europe.

SOME surprise is manifested that Secretary Windom persists in keeping at the head of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury a violent partisan Democrat of the New Jersey variety, who was appointed by the Cleveland Administration in flat contravention of the spirit of civil-service rules. One would suppose that a due regard for the interests of the public service would impel the Secretary to place at the head of this department, which is charged with responsibilities of the most delicate character, a person trained to the service and in full sympathy with the Administration. Leading citizens of seven States—bankers, lawyers, and business men—have united in urging the appointment of such a man in the person of Mr. Andrew L. Drummond, for seventeen years connected with the Secret Service, and with a record for efficiency and integrity absolutely unassailable; but Mr. Windom seems to prefer the association of a "pernicious partisan" of the Democratic variety, and so these indorsements count for nothing.



Although upon a journey day,
 I feel light-hearted from my stay.
 When autumn leaves are scattered,
 I feel often linger by my side
 To witness the snows of earth and sky,
 Then you will be my dearest love.

1. THE CRESCENT SPRING AND VICINITY. 2. A COTTAGE. 3. ROARING RIVER. 4. PIVOT ROCK. 5. CRESCENT HOTEL AND PORTION OF THE TOWN AS SEEN FROM THE MOUNTAINS. 6. THE GROTTO SPRING. 7. BASIN SPRING. 8. OFFICE OF CRESCENT HOTEL. 9. ROARING RIVER FROM THE CAVE. 10. GLIMPSE OF THE CRESCENT HOTEL DINING-ROOM. 11. A STREET VIEW. EUREKA SPRINGS, THE FAMOUS HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT OF ARKANSAS—SOME OF ITS PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS ILLUSTRATED.—FROM PHOTOS BY BARKER.—[SEE PAGE 463.]

A NEW VOICE IN THE METROPOLITAN PULPIT.

THE Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., became pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on the first Sunday of last May. His congregations at once more than doubled. In September, upon his return from his summer vacation, it became evident that larger quarters must be had in order to accommodate the crowds who desired to hear him. Association Hall, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was accordingly engaged; but even this, although it is the largest hall in the neighborhood, is often taxed to its utmost capacity, and still larger accommodations must ultimately be provided.

Mr. Dixon was born in Cleveland County, North Carolina, January 11th, 1864. His father, the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Sr., has been for more than half a century a faithful and useful Baptist preacher. His brothers, Clarence and Frank, are preachers of rare ability and usefulness. Thomas, the subject of this article, entered Wake Forest College, North Carolina, in September, 1879, where he soon became a marked man among professors and students. During his college course, besides taking a five-years'



NEW YORK.—JOHN P. HAINES, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

PHOTO BY SARONY.—[SEE PAGE 463.]

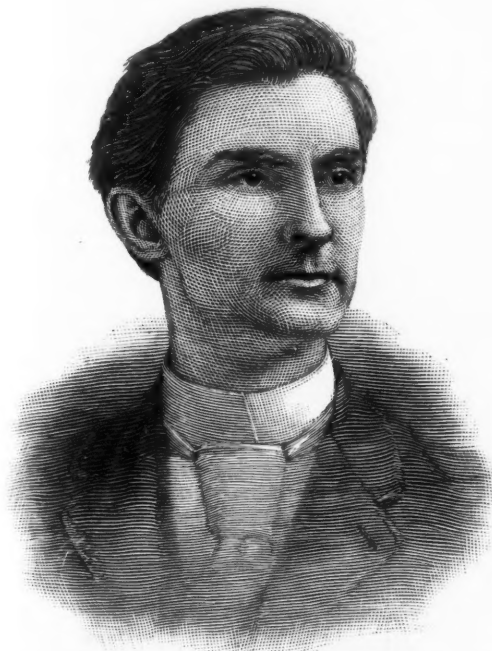
course in four years, and standing in the foremost rank as a student, Mr. Dixon captured from sharp contestants five gold medals. He was graduated with the highest honors in June, 1883, and at once entered Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Here he took a post-graduate course of one year. He then spent one winter in New York City, studying dramatic art and oratory. He returned to North Carolina, and was elected to the Legislature of that State before he was twenty-one years of age. He made an efficient member of this body, and gained a State-wide reputation for his oratory and his skill in political affairs.

Immediately after this he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar; but, becoming persuaded that it was his duty to preach the Gospel, he filled pastorates in Goldsboro and Raleigh, North Carolina, doing magnificent work in both, and, his fame having spread, was then invited to and accepted the pulpit of one of the most prominent churches in Boston, going there in January, 1888. In Boston Mr. Dixon soon became known as a pulpit orator, and crowds flocked to hear him. While there he baptized more than

100 converts, added more than 200 to the membership of his church, wrought many important changes in its affairs, and exerted a widespread and wholesome influence in the religious and social life of the city.

Presently a call came, unsought, from New York City, and as, according to his own statement, he believed this city to be the strategic point of America, especially in its possibilities for wide and aggressive Christian work, he was constrained to leave his large church in Boston for a much smaller one here. Since his coming he has preached to more people regularly than any other man in the city, and more notice has been taken of his work by the metropolitan press than that of any other clergyman.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Dixon is a genius, and even the most conservative would agree with the *New York Tribune* in saying that he is "a perfect master of the art of oratory." But he is more than a genius—more than a fluent speaker; he is a scholar. He translates Greek, Latin, German, and French with facility, and his knowledge of history in general, as well as his grasp of the problems that affect society at the present day, would do credit to any man, old or young. His preaching is denominational, but not sectarian; positive, but by no means nar-



NEW YORK CITY.—REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., THE POPULAR BAPTIST DIVINE.

PHOTO BY PARKINSON.



NEW YORK.—MR. LEON H. HURTT.

[SEE PAGE 463.]



1. THE CARPENTER-SHOP. 2. THE KITCHEN. 3. MODELING IN CLAY.

MANUAL TRAINING IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 77, NEW YORK CITY.—REMARKABLE RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

[SEE PAGE 459.]

row. It is largely topical, but at the same time thoroughly evangelical—scriptural. He deals with the practical problems of the day in a most masterful and fearless manner, and no man can hear him without being impressed by his manifest knowledge of human nature and his hearty sympathy with suffering humanity. He belongs to what might be called the progressive school of theologians. He has no patience with ancient creeds and customs if they trammel present progress, but deals with the living present by the light of Scripture in its historic setting.

One of the most encouraging features about his work is that he is reaching an increasingly large class of strong and intelligent young men, who are constant attendants upon his services, coming from the great non-church-going class. And these young men are being converted, and the whole tenor of their lives is being turned into channels of usefulness. Scores of strangers are present at the church service every Sunday, and Mr. Dixon, with his efficient and active corps of helpers, is reaching out and affecting all that great hotel and boarding-house belt in the centre of which his church is situated, as well as the scores and hundreds of students who attend the colleges of New York and the schools of art, medicine, etc., all of which are situated in that immediate vicinity.

The church are now moving toward the erection of an immense temple which will not only accommodate the crowds that come to hear their pastor, but will also offer a home and headquarters for the different departments of the great Baptist denomination.

An open secret—The unparalleled merit and popularity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A specific for all bodily pain is Salvation Oil. It cures all pain instantly, and costs 25 cents.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

UNEQUALED as a health and pleasure resort. Finest Watering Place Hotel in the West.

The waters will positively cure all Kidney and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Femal: Complaints, Skin and Blood Diseases, etc.

For handsomely illustrated descriptive pamphlet, apply to F. Chandler, G. P. and T. A., "Wabash Line," St. Louis, Mo.

THROUGH PARLOR-CAR SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, commencing Friday, January 17th, 1890, a through parlor car and a combined passenger and baggage coach will be placed in service between New York and Atlantic City. The through cars will leave stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at 1.30 P.M. on week-days, and, running via Trenton and Camden, will arrive at Atlantic City at 5.40 P.M. The east-bound cars will leave Atlantic City at 7.30 A.M., and arrive in New York at 11.40 A.M.

Under this arrangement passengers may leave New York after luncheon, travel in a comfortable car without change, and arrive at the seashore in ample time for supper or late dinner. It is a most conveniently adjusted and a quick schedule, and improves greatly the facilities of travel between New York and this popular winter resort.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER." Cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

BLAIR'S PILLS.
GREAT English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Sure, Prompt, and Effective. At druggists.

Add 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink.

A Good Reputation.
"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for all throat troubles. They quickly relieve Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. Price, 25 cents. For sale everywhere, and only in boxes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
DOES CURE CONSUMPTION
In its First Stages.
Be sure you get the genuine.

EXCELLENT COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The firm of Earl & Wilson are everywhere in the country known as the manufacturers of collars and cuffs of a standard quality which never varies. The firm have been able to acquire and maintain the high quality of their goods only by the greatest care. These cuffs and collars are not only made of solid linen, including linings and interlinings, but the linen used by the house is made especially for its purpose, and is of a heavier and firmer weave than can be found in the market in the same quality.

There is nothing especially new in the general shape of gentlemen's collars. A medium high collar is preferred, and for general wear the "Spokane" is a favorite shape. For evening wear the "Zepita," with rolled points, is new, and promises to be as popular as the "Spokane" with its sharply turned points.

Cuffs for general wear are reversible, with rounded points at both ends, and are fastened with a single button. Linked cuff-buttons are reserved for evening wear, and the newest shape for this purpose is the "Zepita," which is fastened to the wristband in the old way in use before the reversible cuff was introduced.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO FLORIDA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The first of the series of personally conducted winter pleasure-tours to Florida, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, left New York on January 7th, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, proved a marked success. The special train will be in charge of the Tourist Agent and Chaplain, who will render the members of the party every assistance toward making the journey pleasant and comfortable.

Considering the very high grade of these tours, the rates are exceedingly low. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations, and meals en route in both directions, will be sold from New York at \$50, Philadelphia at \$48, and at proportionate rates from other principal stations on the system. The tickets must be used on the special trains in both directions, and are limited to two weeks in Florida.

No other arrangement offers such a desirable medium for a pleasant winter visit to the tropics. The next party promises to be a very large one, and to insure engagements they should be made well in advance.

Itineraries may be procured of ticket-agents, and berths and tickets may be secured in advance by addressing S. W. F. Draper, Tourist Agent, 840 Broadway, New York, or W. W. Lord, Jr., Tourist Agent, 205 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW YORK AND FLORIDA SPECIAL VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In order to provide more complete facilities of Florida travel, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, following the policy of the past two winters, will, on Monday, January 13th, place in service the "New York and Florida Special." This train will be composed of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Smoking, and Library cars, and a Dining-car, all of the handsomest and most luxurious design. By reason of the completion of the bridge over the St. John's River, it will run through direct to St. Augustine via Jacksonville, the time between New York and Jacksonville being thirty-one hours, and between New York and St. Augustine thirty-two hours and a half. All meals en route will be served in the dining-car.

The Florida Special will leave New York on January 13th, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday thereafter. It will leave New York at 9.30 A.M., Newark 9.55, Trenton 11.00, Philadelphia 11.50 A.M., Wilmington, Del., 12.40 P.M., Baltimore 2.20, Washington 3.30 P.M., and arrive at Jacksonville 3.45 P.M., and St. Augustine 5.13 P.M., the next afternoon.

The addition of this complete train will greatly improve the present service, and add much to the comfort and luxury of Southern travel. As the accommodations are necessarily limited, those who desire to use the Special would do well to apply for space several days in advance.

The annual ball of Cercle Français de l'Harmonie has for more than a decade been the jolliest social event of the winter season in New York. It brings together the gayest elements of our metropolitan life. The ball this year will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Tuesday evening, January 28th. This will be the twenty-fifth anniversary ball of Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, and no effort will be spared by this representative French society to make it a success. Boxes can be obtained at the club-house, No. 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, and seats can be purchased at all the hotels.

THE Palestine Commandery Ball and Exhibition Templar Drill at the Metropolitan Opera House, January 30th, promises to be a greater success even than that of last year. A peculiar and exclusive feature of these receptions is a unique Templar drill, executed by a picked corps of thirty-six Sir Knights, illustrating symbolically the "Passion," "Greek," and "Maitre Cross," "Anchor" and "Hollow Square," etc.

Governor Hill and staff, Mayor Grant, General Sherman, and other distinguished military, State, and municipal officials have accepted invitations. As the proceeds of the ball, moreover, are devoted to charitable purposes, and that not confined to the fraternity, it affords a pleasant opportunity to contribute to an estimable object.

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.

MODERN AND ANTIQUE.

CHOICEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Van Gaasbeek & Arkell,

935 Broadway Cor. 22d St. New York.

Metropolitan Opera-House

25th ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE

Tuesday, January 28th.

Boxes are for sale at Club House, No. 24 West Twenty-sixth Street. Tickets can be had at all the leading hotels.

Palestine Commandery.

RECEPTION, EXHIBITION-DRILL, AND BALL

will be held at the Metropolitan Opera-House, Thursday evening, January 30th. Tickets can be procured at all hotels and from members.



INFANTILE
Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
Cured by
CUTICURA
Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.



O. D. Cook, of Woonsocket, R. I., says: Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer cured me of a very severe cough in a short time. I heartily recommend it for all it claims to do.

IT IS INVALUABLE to all who would preserve their health. 25c., 50c., and \$1 per bottle. ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

Darlington Runk & Co.

Rich Embroideries and Laces.

Cambric and Nainsook Edgings,

Insertions, and Sets.

Irish Guipure Sets. Combination Sets in all the leading colors.

For Evening Dresses—Embroidered Silk Muslins, with trimmings to match. White, Colored, and Black Tulle with Pearl Beads and Silver. Highest class Muslin Underwear and Infants' Dresses and Undergarments. Light-weight Dress Fabrics for Late Winter and Early Spring Costumes.

Anderson's Gingham.

1126 & 1128 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia



GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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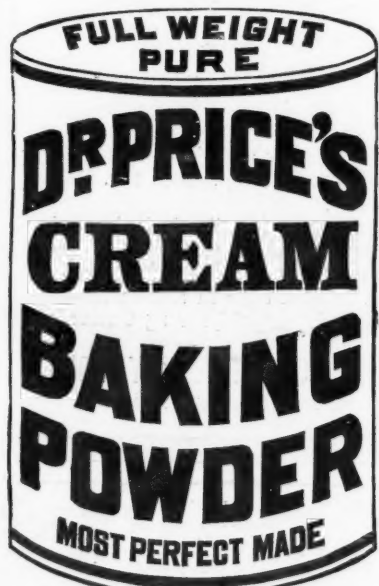
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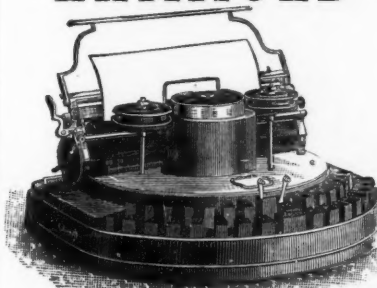
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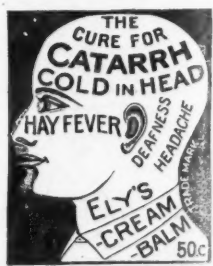
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